The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6673.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1873.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

Mayor Havemeyer's Letter, and What is Thought of It—The Police Justices of New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—Much amazement has been caused here by the statements of Mayor Havemeyer's letter, among those who are fully informed on the situation of affairs, and there is some speculation as to who has so grossly misinformed the Mayor as to the facts. It is very singular how the Mayor could have been "credibly" informed that the charter which will be reported by the Committees on Cities will differ materially from the draft prepared by the Republican Committee, and will be in direct antagonism to the spirit of the amendments proposed by the Committee of Seventy, when it is perfectly well known, and has been announced time and again in these dispatches, that the Committee on Cities have come to no conclusion whatever on the subject. I am fully informed of the progress which has been made in the work of preparing the charter for action on it by the Legislature, and I assert it as a fact that cannot be disputed, that no one can say at this moment what shape it will finally take. Further than that, I can say as confidently that the leading members of the committee have not yet decided in their own minds what is proper to be done, and no human being is authorized to say what decision they will finally reach. The Mayor says that the power of appointment is to be vested in the Board of Aldermen, in conjunction with the Mayor, the latter having one vote. I desire to say, as one having full knowledge of the matter of which I speak, that no such proposition has ever been advanced, much less considered, by any Republican here, either in the committee or out of it. Various changes have been proposed in reference to the power of appointing, all intended to prevent the possibility of the City again falling under the domination of Tammany, even if it dare pretend to be reformed, but none of them have taken this shape. The nearest approach to it is the proposition that it shall be a third alternative. There is a section under consideration which gives the Mayor the power of nomination, the Board of Aldermen to confirm; but, in case of disagreement, the Mayor and President of the Aldermen to appoint; and then, in case of further disagreement, the Mayor and Aldermen, acting in joint convention, to elect. But the section fixing the method of appointments has not yet been considered by the committee, much less concluded upon.

The Mayor's remarks upon the clause as to the Controller's power to settle accounts are regarded as merely amusing, as this clause gives the Controller a far less restrictive power over claims against the City. But as various efforts have been made to enlighten the Mayor as to the effect of this clause, but without success, nobody is surprised that he still regards it as opening the door to thieving.

It is, however, the last paragraph and the general tone of the Mayor's letter which has attracted attention. As to the first, there is some curiosity to know who is referred to as men who do not attend to the duties of offices from which they would have been excluded by the civil service rules. So far as is known here, no one has been neglecting the duties of any office to attend to the charter, and it is certain that no Republican member of the Assembly, including Speaker Cornell, who is supposed to be specially referred to, is open to this reproach. The fears of the Mayor as to the return of the reign of corruption if the Republicans return to power have somewhat angered the Republicans in the Legislature, as it is an assumption that to be a Republican is to be necessarily a thief. It is hardly too much to say that the letter of the Mayor has greatly changed the situation, and that it is now impossible to pass a charter that will leave the City in his hands. I have heard Republicans who will in no way lend themselves to the schemes of any clique, and who have been undecided as to what is best to be done, declare the letter inexcusable.

HEARING ON THE NEW-YORK POLICE JUSTICES.

This afternoon the House Judiciary Committee met to hear argument on the New-York Police Justices' bill. Mr. Dorman B. Eaton appeared in behalf of the bill, and Mr. Timothy J. Campbell in behalf of those police justices who would lose their places if the bill passed. Mr. Campbell said he had been requested by them, and he preferred the request in their names, that the hearing on the bill be postponed till Thursday of next week. They would appear by counsel at that time, but the gentleman employed by them was engaged in the trial of an important criminal case in New-York, and could not be present now.

Mr. Michael Norton strongly opposed the motion for an adjournment. There was no reason why it should be granted, and delays were never more dangerous than when dealing with such men as Mr. Campbell represented.

Mr. Eaton said the promoters of this bill did not make a personal issue on it. It involved a principle, and on that ground only was it urged. It was for the public interests that argument should proceed, and it certainly did not look well for these justices, when a proposition for changes in the general law was made, to employ counsel, and appear here themselves to defeat it for their personal advantage. It was within his personal knowledge that funds had been raised by these police justices to assist in defeating this bill. The excuse about engagements of counsel was a flimsy one. He (Mr. Eaton) had been furnished, within a few hours, with the argument, a printed document, on which the justices intended to rely. It was an old and weather-beaten one, touching the constitutionality of the proposed bill, and it could easily be presented by any competent lawyer.

Mr. Campbell again urged delay, and Mr. Flammer opposed it, stating that precisely the same tactics were tried by these justices last year, and, he believed, through the same person. (Mr. Campbell laughed, and nodded.) The bill to reform these Police Courts was introduced in the Legislature in January, last year, and by constant delays the parties interested so managed that the bill was never reported from the committee. The committee owed it to itself to allow no unnecessary delay this year.

After further debate it was agreed that Mr. Eaton should make his argument at once, and that on Thursday of next week the final hearing should be had, after which the committee would take up the bill, and transact no other business till they reported it.

This arrangement appearing satisfactory, Mr. Eaton stated that in view of the fact that his opponents were not present, he should not present as part of his argument a statement of fact which exhibited the necessity for a reformation of the administration of these Police Courts. These he would reserve till those who were concerned by them were present. He would simply speak to-day on the question of the constitutionality of the proposed bill, as it was an important point, whereon its opponents laid great stress, and on which they depended to maintain their position. Mr. Eaton then entered into a close and careful legal argument, advancing step by step by a luminous train of reasoning, and supporting each position by citations from the State Constitutions of 1822, of 1846, and 1870, and the quotation of precedents from the records of the Court of Appeals.

The argument is too long to be given here in full, and if condensed would probably fail to convey any just idea of its strength and cogency, but the point of it may be briefly summarised thus: A police justice, as that official is constituted in New-York, differs from a justice of peace, as recognized by the Constitution of 1822, in that he is an inferior officer, having only criminal jurisdiction, while the justice of the peace has both civil and criminal jurisdiction. According to the early statutes of the State and the Constitution referred to, the police justice was an "assistant justice," and while justices of the peace were specially secured in their offices by that instrument, nothing was said about the "assistant justices," whose powers were left entirely within the control of the Legislature. The Constitution of 1846 took cognizance of the assistant justices so far as to change their name, and make the office an elective one. Previously they held office by appointment, but the change did not extend their powers or confer on them additional privileges. The Constitution of 1870 directly provided, in the eighteenth and nineteenth articles, for both the election or appointment by the same authority of these inferior justices, while it left untouched the office of justice of the peace. Thus, while the latter officer holds office independent of the Legislature, all the statutes and the several Constitutions of the State recognize the distinction between the justice of the peace and district police justice, that is an assistant justice, having only a criminal jurisdiction, and have left his powers and tenure of office entirely within the control of the Legislature. Mr. Eaton's attention being directed by one of the committee to the case of Bell vs. Fowler, wherein it was decided that the Legislature could not extend the term of an elective office, he said it had no bearing on this matter. It was obvious to everybody that the Legislature had not the power referred to, for the exercise of such presumed authority was really making an elective office an appointive one. A man is elected to an office under a constitutional provision, and when his term is about to expire the Legislature steps in and appoints a man to succeed him. Whether it was the same man or another, made no difference. That was something not germain to the present case.

Mr. Eaton concluded by stating that this bill does not proceed on the theory of legislating men out of office. "We are simply tired of having elective officers in these positions, and the people are seeking to effect a change for the better by varying the mode of getting them. One principle has been tried, and the result has been eminently unsatisfactory. We now seek to return to the old method, which was changed under the general enthusiasm for elective officers in 1846."

A member of the committee asked for Mr. Eaton's opinion on the subject of having the nominations for the office of police justice confirmed by the Judges of the Superior Court. Would it not tend to bring those judges within the corrupt influence of Municipal politics? Mr. Eaton didn't think it would. The justices held office for six years, and, therefore, there could not be many confirmations, and the judges of the court held for fourteen. They were in no way connected with the police justices, and the class of persons the latter had to deal with very rarely come before the Superior Court. That had an exclusively civil jurisdiction; the police justices an exclusively criminal. They were essentially disconnected. It was desirable to lift these police courts out of their present low condition into the sphere of judicial ideas and moral integrity, and the Judges of the Superior Court will be qualified to judge of the forensic ability and judicial acquirements of the nominees. The administration of the minor courts in England was in the highest degree excellent, and the magistrates there were appointed by a high judicial authority, viz., the Lord Chancellor. Still, if the committee thought it might be better to give the confirming authority to the Aldermen, they had the power to do so.

Mr. Maguire, a member of the committee, called Mr. Eaton's attention to the proposed bill fixing the salaries of the Justices at $8,000 per annum, and forbidding any reduction of it during the term of the incumbent. He inquired whether it would be as well to forbid their increase. Mr. Eaton replied that the provision was a very necessary precaution against having good men turned out of office by the device of reducing their salary to some nominal figure. They require thoroughly competent and upright men in these positions, and the proposed salary he thought was nothing more than sufficient to secure them. He was certain that it might in course of time be found expedient to raise this salary. The city was rapidly growing, and increased business would be thrown on the hands of the police magistrates. Mr. Eaton stated, in answer to an inquiry, that he framed the bill in conjunction with other gentlemen, and there had not been the remotest thought of dodging any constitutional question by ingenious phraseology. He had not a shadow of doubt about its perfect accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and if there had been such a doubt, the question would have been met in an open and unequivocal manner. The further hearing was then adjourned to Thursday of next week, when the argument on the bill will be final. There is no opposition to the bill in the committee, and these preliminary proceedings are merely formal. It will be reported and will pass both houses.

THE FIREMEN'S PAY.

The passage of the bill increasing the pay of the firemen, is, to-night, the cause of much congratulation among those familiar with the justice of the measure. The success of the bill is largely due to Messrs. Patterson, Biglin, Blackie, Opdyke, and Smith, of the New-York delegation, and it is generally remarked that it was not until the City had a large Republican representation that justice was done these efficient servants of the people.

The Election Committee this afternoon heard evidence in the contested election case of Cogswell versus Oakley, in the Second District of Queens County. This is the only contested seat in the Assembly, and it will be speedily determined.

The Harbor-Masters—Pay of New-York Firemen—Pigeon-Holed Indictments.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1873.

The most important news of the morning was the confirmation of the appointees of Gov. Dix for Harbor-Masters and Port-Wardens, whose cases had been laid over for further consideration. That such action would be taken was plainly indicated in the caucus of the Republican Senators last night, and the proceedings in the executive session of the Senate, this morning, were, therefore, merely formal. There is a general feeling of relief that the matter of these appointments is finally out of the way, and a belief that no charge of unfitness could be brought against the appointees. The result is considered as highly flattering to Gov. Dix; but the Senate is not censured for its action, as it was its duty to investigate the reports which were current concerning these gentlemen, and, having done so, to take such action as the facts should justify, which it is assumed has been done.

INCREASE OF NEW-YORK FIREMEN'S PAY.

A large amount of routine business was transacted in the Assembly this morning, many bills being read a third time and passed, and among them was the bill introduced by Mr. Blackie, increasing the pay of firemen, which is as follows:

SECTION 1. The compensation or salaries of the following appointees of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, doing actual duty in said department, shall hereafter be at and after the following rates per year: Foreman, $1,500; assistant foreman, $1,300; firemen, $1,200; engineers attached to steam fire-engines, $1,300; assistant engineers attached to steam fire-engines, $1,250.

SEC. 2. The Board of Apportionment of the City of New-York are hereby authorized and directed to make provisions for the payment of the foremen, assistant foremen, firemen, engineers and assistant engineers now or hereafter to be employed by the said Fire Department at the additional rates of compensation herein established.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

PIGEON-HOLED CONVICTIONS.

An important resolution was offered in the Senate this morning, by Mr. Benedict, requiring the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of New-York, and of the Court of General Sessions, to furnish the Senate, within ten days, the cases of felony since 1869, in each of said courts, in which judgment has been suspended, the titles of the cases, the felonies for which the parties were indicted, the dates when judgment was suspended, and in each the name of the judge holding the court where judgment was suspended. The abuse this resolution is intended to institute an inquiry into, is sufficiently notorious; and the resolution was drawn by one of the best-known criminal lawers of New-York, and at the suggestion of one of the judges. Mr. Benedict stated that the practice of judges in the courts in New-York, in suspending sentences as they had done, was a flagrant usurpation of the powers of the Executive. They really exercised the pardoning power as fully as the Governor of the State, and this resolution was offered to procure information, on which to base legislation to check this abuse. The sentiment of the Senate was decidedly in favor of the resolution; but Mr. Lewis suggested that the return by the clerks in the form called for would place judges in a false position, as sentences might be suspended in many cases, to allow counsel to move for an appeal. Mr. Murphy thought there was some force in this, and moved the resolution be referred to the Judiciary Committee to receive amendment, which was done.

STATE PRISONS.

The bill for amending the laws relative to State Prisons came up again this morning, the question of eight or ten hours constituting a day's labor in the prisons being the point of discussion. Senator Johnson had an amendment to the bill, in the shape of an additional section, providing that ten hours should be a day's labor; but after a debate, in which it was shown that the amendment would better serve its purposes if embodied in a separate act, Mr. Johnson withdrew it, and the bill was reported for passage.

Nominations of Harbor Officials Confirmed—The Seward Memorial.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: To be Harbor-Masters—Henry W. Johnson, John Johnston, and Enoch W. Peabody, of New-York City, and Samuel Duncan and Farnham Z. Tucker, of Kings County. To be Port-Wardens—Henry L. Robinson and Henry Waterman, of New-York, and John Sherry, of Suffolk; also, James E. Colville, of New-York, to be a Special Port-Warden.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams has been selected as the orator, by the Joint Committee of the Legislature on the memorial to the late Gov. Seward. The invitation will be sent at once to Mr. Adams by Senator Perry, Chairman of the committee.

FIRES.

Destructive Conflagration in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 5.—A fire broke out this evening in the block occupied by the Merchants' Union Express Company, and the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in a short time the flames enveloped the block.

The heat became so intense that the compositors in the Springfield *Republican* office, the building adjoining, were obliged to stop work. The flames finally attacked the *Republican* Building, and there is not at his hour (midnight) any hope of saving it. Employes are busy removing valuables. The telegraph office is now threatened, and assistance has been asked from Hartford and Worcester.

Half-past twelve A. M.—A wall of the building adjoining the *Republican* office has just fallen, breaking in the windows in the composing-room, but not setting the latter on fire. There is still faint hope of saving the building.

One A. M.—The rear and body of the Massachusetts Insurance building have been destroyed. The front walls are still standing. It is thought the *Republican* building will be saved. Steamers are on the way from Hartford and Worcester. Work has been resumed in the *Republican* composing-room, and the paper will appear as usual this morning.

A Block of Buildings Destroyed in Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 5.—At 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the cellar of the store occupied by C. E. Marvin as an auction-room, in Spencer Block, on Fourth-street, which resulted in the destruction of the whole block. The principal sufferers are W. L. Gregory, hardware; C. E. Marvin, auctioneer; L. R. Brown, druggist; Henry Strauss, clothing, and Israel Spencer, owner of part of the block. The total loss is $50,000; insurance as follows on buildings and stocks: National, of Hartford, $7,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; Queen, $3,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $4,500; Home, of New-York, $2,000; Hartford, $4,000; Royal, $3,000, and Imperial, $1,000.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 5.—A fire broke out, this morning, in a building in the rear of No. 216 West Pratt-street, which extended through to Pratt-street, damaging the table manufactory of M. C. Hodgdon to the extent of $3,000. The store of Messrs. Whelan & Kefauver, small produce dealers, occupying the first floor of the building on Pratt-street, was burned out. The buildings belonged to Dr. Louis M. Eastman, and were damaged to the extent of $10,000. The property is fully insured in the Royal, of Liverpool, and Baltimore offices.

President Grant's Visit to Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 5.—President Grant, with one or two companions, will arrive here at noon to-morrow to spend the remainder of the day in this city. The Governor and members of the State Legislature will meet him here, with other distinguished guests. The afternoon will be spent visiting the industrial establishments and other places of interest, after which the city authorities will give a banquet to a party of 300.

The Boiler Explosion at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 5.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the workmen killed by the explosion at the American Iron-works, rendered a verdict today. The jury stated that the testimony showed conclusively that there was a full supply of water in the boilers ten or fifteen minutes before the explosion, and that it was also equally evident that the explosion resulted from an overpressure upon the boilers; but the cause of that overpressure they had been unable to ascertain.

A Story of an Office Boy's Experience.

Charles Baulch, of No. 11 Vandam-street, a boy nineteen years old, has been in the employ of Mr. Robert S. Ross, broker, of No. 38 Pine-street, for some months past. He was quiet and unassuming in manner, and soon became a favorite with Mr. Ross. Yesterday forenoon, Mr. Ross gave him two $500 bills and several checks to deposit in the Chemical Bank. He left the office without any suspicions being aroused, and did not return. Mr. Ross, growing apprehensive, went to the Chemical Bank, and found that Baulch had deposited the checks but not the $500 bills. He at once informed Capt. Van Dusen, of the First Precinct, and Detective Doyle was ordered to arrest Baulch, but had not found him up to a late hour last night. A general alarm was sent out to all the precinct stations in the City, and it is almost certain that Baulch will be arrested to-day. It is thought by some of the boy's friends that he may have been robbed of the money before reaching the bank, and was afraid to return to Mr. Ross' office.

THE MODOCS.

Important Order from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs—A Humane Policy to be Pursued.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—By direction of the Secretary of the Interior, Col. H. R. Clum, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to-day issued the following instructions to the commissioners recently appointed to investigate and remove the causes of the difficulties with the Modoc Indians. It will be seen that the temper of the instruction keeps most prominently in view the humane policy which has thus far been the distinguishing feature of Government dealing with the Indians:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.

SIR: Having been appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior a Special Commissioner on behalf of this Department, to be associated with Jesse Applegate, Esq., of Yoncalla, Oregon, and Samuel Case, Esq., United States Indian Agent for the Alsea subagency in said State, for the purpose of proceeding to the scene of the troubles with the Modoc Indians, in the State of Oregon, the following detailed instructions are given for your guidance. The commission, before entering upon the active discharge of its duties will confer with Gen. E. R. S. Canby, and for this purpose will arrange to meet him at the most available point. It is suggested that Linkville be selected as the place of meeting. The commission will also confer in subsequent proceedings with Gen. Canby, and will act under his advice as far as possible, and always with his co-operation. The objects to be attained by the commission are these: First—To ascertain the causes which have led to the difficulties and hostilities between the United States troops and the Modocs, and, secondly, to devise the most effective and judicious measures for preventing the continuance of these hostilities and for the restoration of peace. It is the opinion of this department, from the best information in its possession, that it is advisable to remove the Modoc Indians, with their consent, to some new reservation, and it is believed that the coast reservation in Oregon, lying between Cape Lookout on the north, and Cape Perpetua on the south, and bounded east by the coast range of mountains, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, will be found to furnish the best location for these Indians. The commission will, therefore, endeavor to effect an amicable arrangement for locating these Indians on some portion of these reservation possible for it to do so, and provided that the commission is not of opinion, after fully investigating the case, that some other place is better adapted to accomplish the purpose of the department, in either of which events the commission will, before finally concluding an arrangement with the Indians, hold communication with the office and receive fuller advice. The commission will in nowise attempt to direct the military authorities in reference to their movements. It will be at liberty, however, to inform the commanding officer of the wish of the department, that no more force or violence be used than in his opinion shall be deemed absolutely necessary and proper, it being the desire of the department in this, as well as in all other cases of like character, to conduct its communications with Indians in such a manner as to secure peace and obtain their confidence, if possible, and their voluntary consent to a compliance with such regulations as may be deemed necessary for their present and future welfare. By the second article of the treaty concluded with the Klamath and Modoc tribes of Indians, Oct. 14, 1864, (Statutes at Large, volume 16, page 707,) the following tract of country was set apart as reservation for said Indians, viz.: Beginning upon the eastern shore of Middle Klamath Lake, at a point of rocks about twelve miles below the mouth of Williamson River; thence following up said eastern shore to the mouth of Wood River; thence at Wood River to a point one mile north of the bridge at Fort Klamath; thence due east to summit of the ridge which divides the Upper and Middle Klamath Lakes; thence along said ridge to a point due east of the north end of the Upper Lake; thence due east, passing the said north end of the Upper Lake to the summit of mountains on the east side of the lake, thence along said mountains to a point where Sprague River is intersected by the Ish-tish-ea-wap Creek, thence in a southerly direction to the summit of the mountains, the extremity of which forms the point of rocks; thence along said mountain to the place of beginning; and it was stipulated by the same articles that the tribes aforesaid agree and bind themselves that immediately after the ratification of this treaty they will remove to said reservation and remain thereon, unless temporary leave of absence be granted them by the superintendent or agent having charge of the tribes. The Modocs, however, or that portion of them not now on the reservation, have refused to locate thereon on account of the Klamaths, with whom they are not on terms of amity. Instructions were given to Superintendent O. Deneal, under date of 12th of April last, to have the Modocs removed, if practicable, to the said reservation, and to protect them from the Klamaths; but that if they could not be removed or kept on the reservation, to select and report the boundaries of a new reserve for them. It is presumed that the attempt to permanently locate those Indians has had the effect to dissuade them in some degree; but of this fact the commission will be enabled to judge in the course of its investigations. The commission will keep the department advised as frequently as possible of its progress until the work which is assigned to it shall be accomplished, or its further progress proven to be unnecessary, when a final report will be submitted to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. R. CLUM, Acting Commissioner.

A. B. MEACHAM, Esq., Chairman Commission,
Washington, D. C.

Shipping Disasters Along the Coast—The Whaling Fleet Returning.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 5.—The steamer H. T. Serril, which was sunk at her dock at this place, has been pumped out and raised to-day. The revenue cutter Moccasin spoke this afternoon, off Block Island, the whaling bark William Gifford, from Faulkland Islands and bound to New-Bedford. All hands well.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 5.—Capt. Hall, of the British brig M. McFarland, ashore on Currituck Beach, arrived here last evening from the wreck of his vessel, and reports that she is going to pieces. The vessel has been stripped of all her rigging, sails, anchors, &c., and about sixty tons of iron were gotten off. On Sunday morning the English brigantine Faugh-a-ballagh, for Demerara, from Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar, went ashore on Currituck Beach. The vessel is breaking up.

Chinamen Shipped to Punta Arenas as "Personal Effects."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—On the 20th of December, a vessel named the Glensannox arrived at Honolulu on a voyage from Macao, China, to Punta Arenas, Central America, with 685 Chinamen on board who had been entered on the ship's manifest as "personal effects," all to be taken to Punta Arenas. The discipline on the vessel was that practiced by the old-time slavers which sailed from the coast of Africa.

William P. C. Stebbins, the Superintendent of Construction at the new Branch Mint in this city, died on the 1st inst., after a brief illness.

The Peruvian Embassy to China and Japan sailed on the 1st inst.

PORT DEPOSIT.

The Town Still in Danger—Excursion Parties Visiting the Scene.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 5.—Another warm day, (the thermometer in the sixties,) has almost wholly cleared the declivities facing the west, while the snow lies white on the opposite hill-sides. The increase of water makes itself apparent in a considerable open channel along the raised canal bank. Between Lapidum, across the river, and McCall's farm, the gorge has tightened and has grown higher, and at Columbia, further up, the water has risen from three to four feet, backed up by the ice dam at Safe Harbor. As the final catastrophe approaches by reason of the thaw and rain, great numbers of visitors are coming daily, and the place is full of reporters and newspaper correspondents. To-day two excursion parties arrived, one on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, from Chester, Delaware County, Penn., numbering about 100 sight-seers, the second from Wilmington, Del. The latter was a party of 150 in a special train. After scrambling over the piled-up ice on the bank of the river, wondering at the traces left of last week's flood, and listening to the speculations of the inhabitants, they went away well satisfied with their experience. It was a scene that is presented but once in a life-time. The water is nearly two feet deep in the road between here and Rock Run now, but there is no apparent change just here, for the channel being choked up with ice the current goes across the river above the town. It is the general opinion that before to-morrow night the water will begin to make trouble in the upper end of the town. Capt. Myers, of the tug Atlas, at Havre De Grace, fitted his boat with an ice-crusher, and started for the ice-floe at the end of Watson's Island, just above the bridge, to-day, but has effected nothing so far.

CONNECTICUT.

Nomination of the Republican State Ticket—The Resolutions.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 5.—The State Republican Convention met in this city at 10 o'clock this morning. William T. Elmer, of Middletown, was made temporary chairman, and Dexter R. Wright, of New-Haven, President. The names of Henry P. Haven, of New-London; Henry B. Harrison, of New-Haven; Benjamin Douglass, of Middletown, and James C. Walkley, of Durham, were brought before the convention as candidates for Governor. On an informal ballot, Mr. Haven had a large majority of votes, whereupon, on motion of E. K. Foster, of New-Haven, his nomination was made unanimous.

The convention completed the State ticket by nominating C. L. Griswold, of Chester, for Lieutenant-Governor; John M. Hall, of Windham, for Secretary of State; Daniel P. Nichols, of Danbury, for Treasurer, and John T. Rockwell for Controller.

The resolutions pledge the party to a maintenance of its cardinal principles, hail the reelection of Grant as the best guarantee of the permanency of these principles, and of the security of the rights of all men; point with pride to the glorious record of the Administration in the successful settlement of the Alabama difficulty; congratulate the country on the steady disappearance of the spirit of violence in the South; has a labor and a temperance plank, and urges a new usury law.

A resolution in favor of a constitutional convention was indefinitely postponed.

Call for a Democratic State Convention.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 5.—The Democratic State Committee of Connecticut met in this city to-day. They have issued a call for a State Convention, to be held here on the 19th inst. The call declares that the late exposures of fraud and corruption vindicate the action of the Liberal Republicans, and that their efforts to arrest corrupt practices and dangerous encroachments upon free government command the respect of good citizens. All the Liberal voters are cordially invited to act with the Democrats in the coming election. The call is made by F. S. Brown, Esq., Chairman of the committee.

CHICAGO.

A Murderer to be Hanged—A Card From Mr. Elijah Sells.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5.—The trial of Christopher Rafferty, for the murder of Policeman O'Meara, in this city, on the night of the 4th of August last, was concluded in the Circuit Court of Lake County, at Waukegan, this afternoon. The jury, after a short absence, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and he was sentenced to death by hanging. The usual motion for a new trial was entered, but it is not probable that it will be granted. The murder was deliberate and cold-blooded, O'Meara being at the time in the performance of his duty, and about to serve a warrant on Rafferty for some misdemeanor of which he had been guilty.

Gov. Beveridge has refused to grant a commutation of the sentence of Harry McNulty, who was convicted of the murder of his wife at Chillicothe, Ill., some months ago, and he will be hanged at Peoria on Friday next, the 7th inst.

A through passenger train on the Illinois Central Railroad was thrown from the track near Mantens, Ill., this morning, by a broken rail. The engine and tender and the baggage and express cars were wrecked. The engineer and fireman were seriously hurt, but no passengers were injured.

A Des Moines (Iowa) special says that in reply to the intimation that Elijah Sells, now of Kansas, could tell what was done with the $10,000 alleged to have been contributed by T. C. Durant to aid Senator Harlan's election, Sells has made an affidavit, which is published in the Des Moines *Republican* this evening, explicitly denying the reports that he had ever said that he paid any member of the Iowa Legislature to vote for Harlan, and declaring all such reports malicious and infamous fabrications. He says that not a dollar of Durant's money was used by him (Sells) in the Senatorial election of 1866, nor does he know of any money furnished by Durant in that election, and he does not believe any of Durant's money was so used. Most of the money used in paying the necessary and legitimate expenses of that canvass and election was furnished affiant by a committee of Harlan's friends in Washington, without the Senator's knowledge, and the latter has never been furnished with the amounts or details of the expenses of that canvass which was managed by his friends while in Washington.

Evans Sentenced to be Hanged.

EXETER, N. H., Feb. 5.—The evidence in the Evans case was all in by 3 o'clock, and Mr. Locke's plea for the defense occupied but half an hour, when Gen. Clark closed for the prosecution. Judge Doe charged the jury, and they retired at 5 o'clock, and in half an hour brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the third Tuesday of February, 1874.

Among the witnesses at the trial was Dr. Bancroft, of the State Insane Asylum at Concord, who testified that he did not regard Evans as insane.

This morning, during a brief absence of the jail-keepers, Evans attempted to commit suicide by hanging with his suspenders.

Chicago Police Difficulty.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5.—At a special meeting of the City Council to-night communications were received from Mr. John Herting and Mr. C. C. P. Holden, whose nominations as Police Commissioners were sent to the council by the Mayor last Monday evening, the former peremptorily declining the nomination, and the latter asking that his name be withdrawn, in order that the Mayor might be left free to appoint two new men. The Mayor then sent in the names of Mr. Carlisle Mason and Mr. Levi P. Wright, both well-known and highly-esteemed citizens, in the place of Messrs. Herting and Holden. The nominations were referred to the Committee on Police, with an order to report at the meeting of the council on next Monday night.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

Proceedings Yesterday—The Case Declared to be Closed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—After a lengthy secret consultation, the Committee on Privileges and Elections, at 11¼ this morning, took up the Kansas case.

THE BOOKS OF SCOTT & CO.

Mr. Comstock was examined in relation to Scott & Co.'s books. He presented a list of drafts drawn as follows: Jan. 9, $5,000; Jan. 17, $5,000; Feb. 1, $5,000; March 28, $10,000; the transfer books showed payment of a draft of $10,000 to Caldwell on the 20th of January; he thought he must be mistaken in his statement about the $10,000 draft on Jay Cooke & Co., since he could not find it on the books; the above described draft answered the description, with the exception of the names; witness desired to say he was in company with a friend at the time of the conversation described by Mr. Hopkins, and the recollection of both was that no such words were spoken; his friend said that Hopkins asked him what witness would testify, and that he made the answer that Hopkins attributed to witness.

By Judge Crozier—Witness did not find any other large checks at about the time in question. Did not look for them at any other time.

MR. CALDWELL TO SUBMIT A STATEMENT.

Mr. Morton remarked that Mr. Caldwell had said to him that he was willing to make oath to the statement submitted by him yesterday, and asked if he desired to do so.

Mr. Caldwell said that after consultation with his counsel, he had concluded to submit the statement upon his honor as a Senator.

THE CASE CLOSED.

Judge Crozier asked permission to submit a printed argument, and wanted one week to prepare it.

After some discussion he was granted permission to present the argument at 10 o'clock on Monday next.

Mr. Clarke said that because of the prominence with which his name had been connected with the matter, he, too, would like to submit an argument.

Mr. Logan objected, on the ground that Mr. Clarke was merely a witness in the case.

Mr. Morton said that if Mr. Clarke was permitted to make an argument, all the other witnesses might demand the same privilege, which would prolong the investigation indefinitely.

The investigation was then declared closed.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—1 A. M.—Areas of light rain have prevailed during the day over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, but partly cloudy weather and easterly to southerly winds are now reported from the former. Clear weather is now prevailing over New-England, with westerly and southerly winds, and over the Middle States, with light to fresh and occasionally brisk easterly and southerly winds, and from Kentucky to Lake Erie, the upper lakes and North-west, with light to fresh southerly and westerly winds. Cloudy weather and rain over Tennessee and North-western Louisiana.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west, and extending eastward over the upper lake region, and to the Ohio Valley, fresh and occasional brisk northerly to westerly winds, and very generally clear weather. For the Middle States, winds veering to westerly and probably north-westerly and generally clear weather, except from Virginia to New-Jersey, where easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather, and possibly areas of light rain will prevail. For New-England, southerly to westerly winds, and clear weather. The majority of the midnight telegraphic reports from the Gulf States, Michigan, and Canada have not been received.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A heavy rain-storm prevails in all sections of California.

The horse disease has broken out among the horses at Gilroy, Cal.

The Republican primary election in San Francisco, yesterday, passed off quietly.

The steam-ship Idaho is at Acapulco, with a broken shaft. She will be towed into San Francisco by the Great Republic.

The first through freight-train from Cincinnati to the seaboard over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad left Cincinnati yesterday.

The streams are much swollen about Poughkeepsie, and precautions have been taken against a freshet.

Senator Pomeroy returned to Washington Tuesday evening, but was not in his seat in the Senate yesterday.

A Vigilance Committee of 100 has been organized at Shingle Springs, Cal., and has already notified several persons that they must behave themselves or find other quarters.

The Boston National Lancers, at a special meeting, Tuesday evening, voted unanimously to visit Washington and participate in the inauguration display.

First Lieut. Isaac T. Webster, of the First Artillery, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.

Tuesday evening, as three men were crossing the Piscataqua in a boat from Portsmouth to Kittery, one of them, Erastus Leach, fell overboard and was drowned.

The President sent to the Senate, yesterday, the following nominations for postmasters: Samuel G. Sargent, at Methuen, Mass.; Lemuel D. Wells, at Grass Lake, Mich.

A dispatch from Pioche says half of the horses of that district are disabled by the epizoötic, and that 8,000 bars of silver bullion have accumulated there since the stoppage of the Salt Lake stages.

William Stahl, while examining an air-pipe at the East Mines slope, at St. Clair, Penn., yesterday, slipped on the ice, and fell down into the mines, a distance of 226 feet. He was instantly killed.

The Republican State Central Committee is called to meet in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, 12th inst. In the evening a general caucus will be held, to which all Republicans are invited.

In the Massachusetts Senate, yesterday, an order was adopted with a view to legislation to prevent United States prisoners in county jails having different treatment and greater privileges than other prisoners.

Judge Caron has accepted the Lieutenant-Governorship of Quebec. The local Parliament will be convened immediately to enact the necessary legislation for obviating the evils caused by the burning of the court-house and records.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on the subject of woman's suffrage, gave a hearing to the petitioners yesterday. Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Dr. Blackwell, and several of the most prominent lady pioneers in the cause addressed the committee.

A fire in Olney village, R. I., yesterday afternoon, partially destroyed Pioneer Hall building, occupied by Kennedy & Gough's grocery on the first floor, and the upper part as a meeting-hall and tenement. Loss, $10,000; fully insured.

Both Houses of the Illinois Legislature have adopted resolutions for the investigation of the accounts of ex-Secretary of State Rummel, who is charged with irregularities in connection with the copying of the journals and laws of the last Legislature.

The following balances were in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $6,904,222 75; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $29,030,000; coin, $63,281,006, including coin certificates amounting to $24,291,000.

The Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical Society met at Harrisburg, Penn., yesterday morning, and was called to order by Dr. B. W. James, of Philadelphia, who opened the proceedings with an address on "The Annihilation of Disease." The attendance was large.

The annual convention of the National Association for Promoting the Interests of the American Trotting Turf was held at the La Pierre House, Philadelphia, yesterday evening. Col. Amasa Sprague, of Providence, Rhode Island, presided. The Secretary's report showed a balance of $4,000 in the treasury.

Another Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 5.—Andrew Dalrymple, living near Tidioute, Penn., secretly engaged in filling a torpedo with nitro-glycerine at his house this morning, it exploded, blowing him to atoms and killing his wife and fatally injuring his child, both of whom were in an adjoining apartment. The house was totally wrecked. A keg of powder and a number of articles for firing torpedoes were found on the premises.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Case of the Murillo—She is Supposed Not to Have Sunk the Northfleet.

CADIZ, Feb. 5.—The dispatch from Lisbon announcing that the steam-ship Murillo had been sighted off that port was incorrect, as she is yet at Cadiz where she has remained since her first arrival. The British consul here has demanded the issue of a writ of attachment against her. The Captain of the Murillo, and the officer who was on watch at the time the disaster to the Northfleet happened, are held as prisoners on a Spanish man-of-war pending the investigation. The crew are under guard and are not allowed to go ashore.

The Spanish authorities, who have made an examination of the Murillo, declare that she shows no signs of having been in collision; and it is their belief that she is guiltless of running down and sinking the Northfleet.

Outline of the Forthcoming Speech of Queen Victoria to Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 6—6 A. M.—Parliament reassembles to-day.

The following sketch of the Queen's speech has been obtained in advance of its delivery:

England is at peace everywhere. The Great Powers have promised to co-operate effectually for the suppression of slavery on the east coast of Africa.

Friendly negotiations are in progress with Russia. Count Schouvaloff has assured Her Majesty's Government of the friendship of the Czar for England.

The new treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France is calculated to promote the friendship of the two countries.

The President of the French Republic has been appointed to arbitrate the differences between Portugal and England relative to the possessions on the south coast of Africa.

Copies of the Alabama and San Juan awards will be presented immediately.

It is considered proper to hasten the payment of the Alabama award.

The speech expresses regret at the rapid rise in prices and the consequent disputes between workmen and employers, and promises that bills will be introduced improving the system of higher education in Ireland; for the reconstruction of the Supreme Appellate Courts, and the prevention of corrupt franchises at elections.

Sir Alexander Cockburn Refuses the Peerage.

LONDON, Feb. 6—6 A. M.—Sir Alexander Cockburn has refused a Peerage and has received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Lord Ossington is seriously ill.

The schooner James Bayley has been wrecked on the Anglesea coast, and eight of her crew perished.

Acquittal of Mr. Robert Bowles in London.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The trial of Mr. Robert Bowles, a member of the late banking-house of Bowles Brothers & Co., on the charge of misdemeanor, took place to-day in the Central Criminal Court, and resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner. Messrs. Price and F. G. Lewis appeared for Signor Dagrout, the prosecutor, and Messrs. Metcalfe, Douglas, and Straight for the defense. Mr. Price opened for the prosecution. He said it was impossible to doubt the guilty foreknowledge of the defendant of the manner in which the firm disposed of the bonds belonging to the prosecutor, amounting in value to $8,800, and also of securities worth $51,000, belonging to the widow Gates and Gardiner. But a few witnesses were examined, including Signor Dagrout and Mrs. Gates. After argument by the counsel on both sides, the Deputy Recorder summed up, showing that the other members of the firm were responsible for the securities deposited, and a verdict of "not guilty" was rendered.

The British Court in Mourning for the Empress of Brazil.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The British Court will go in mourning for a short time for the dowager Empress of Brazil.

Report of Another Carlist Defeat.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—The Government has received intelligence of another battle between the Carlists and a force of royal troops, in which the former were completely defeated, suffering great loss in both men and stores. The engagement took place at a small place called Aya in the north. It is officially announced from the Ministry of War that 200 of the insurgents were killed, and that 1,100 rifles, including 200 of the Remington patent, a large quantity of ammunition and stores, and 200 prisoners were captured. Eighty of the captured insurgents have begged for amnesty.

The Porto Rico Slave Bill Amended.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—At the session of the Congress yesterday a Republican Deputy proposed an amendment to the Porto Rico Abolition bill, extending its provisions to the island of Cuba, and providing that the slaves themselves and not their masters shall receive indemnity.

It is not likely that the Congress will consider the amendment.

A band of Carlists burned the railway depot in the town of Villa Franca, Province of Guipuscoa, yesterday.

The Russian Official Gazette on the Khivan Question.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—The *Official Gazette* of this city, in an article on the movements of Russia in Central Asia, contrasts the indifference with which Great Britain views the growth of the United States of North America with the jealousy with which she watches the growth of Russia.

The *Gazette* says the British journalists are simply beside themselves with anger, and concludes its article by advising the British Government to take no more notice of the progress of Russia than she does of that of the United States.

The Russian fleet, now in the Baltic, will soon sail for the Mediterranean.

Cholera in Russia and Hungary.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The cholera has again broken out in virulent manner at several places in Russia and Hungary.

M. Gambetta—A Newspaper Proprietor Punished.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—M. Gambetta has entirely recovered from his recent illness.

The proprietor of the *Corsaire* (newspaper) has been fined and sentenced to four months' imprisonment for publishing an Internationalist circular.

The Earthquake at Samos.

ATHENS, Feb. 5.—The earthquake shocks on the island of Samos, which caused so great a destruction of property and loss of life, continued four days. It has not yet been ascertained how many persons perished.

The New Prussian Army Bill.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The bill for the reorganization of the Prussian Army is almost ready to be reported to the Chamber of Deputies. It provides that the term of service shall be twelve years, three of which shall be spent in active service, four in the reserves, and five in the Landwehr.

Capture of Three Slavers.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 4.—The British sloop-of-war Basilisk, has seized three vessels which were engaged in kidnapping Polynesians to be sold into slavery.

THE DURYEA MURDER.

Simmons Bailed by the Coroner and Rearrested on a Bench Warrant by District-Attorney Phelps.

Every honest man in the City of New-York knew yesterday morning that if John E. Simmons, who so brutally killed Nicholas W. Duryea, in Liberty-street, on the night of the 16th of December last, was discharged by Coroner Patrick H. Keenan on bail, that his falsely-assumed inability to move from a fractured ankle would not prevent him from fleeing the City at the earliest possible moment. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Col. John R. Fellows, counsel for Simmons, appeared in the Coroner's office and renewed his motion that his client be admitted to bail. Assistant District-Attorney Lyons opposed the motion, stating that the Coroner's jury should, in their verdict, have only stated at whose hands Duryea came to his death, and that the words, "and the jury believe, from the evidence, that it was not premeditated, and that the prisoner, from previous threats made by deceased toward him, may have considered his life threatened," were outside the province of the jury, and not justified by the evidence. The evidence given seemed rather to show the contrary state of facts, and the verdict was one which could not bear the test of legitimate inquiry. If the prisoner was entitled to bail, he could procure a writ of habeas corpus, and have the question argued before a court, where fuller and more reliable evidence would be required. Col. Fellows, in replying, said that the duty of the Coroner was plain. It was to act on the verdict of the jury, with just consideration. The jury had found that the killing of the prisoner was without premeditation. It was, therefore, not murder, and Simmons was consequently entitled to bail. From the remarks of the District-Attorney, it seemed to him that the public prosecutor desired the Coroner to shirk the responsibility and transfer it to another tribunal. Coroner Keenan then said, "I shall shirk no responsibility. I consider, from the evidence, that Simmons is entitled to bail, and I shall hold him in default of $10,000 bail." This gave great satisfaction to Eph and Tom Simmons, who were present, and two of the jurymen showed a marked appreciation of Coroner Keenan's extraordinary action in thus sustaining their still more extraordinary verdict. George Martin, formerly of Martin & Co., tea-dealers of Vesey-street, now residing at No. 79 Madison-street, and Ellis M. Crowe, the proprietor of a livery-stable in Thompson-street, stepped forward and offered their bail. It was accepted, but in order to render the proceeding legal it was necessary to have the bond signed by the prisoner.

After rendering his decision, Coroner Keenan, addressing some reporters and alluding to the article in yesterday's TIMES condemning the verdict as not founded on the evidence, said, "If it wasn't for that article in the TIMES, I wouldn't have bailed Simmons." By this extraordinary statement, it will be seen that Coroner Keenan, to show his defiance of public opinion, sacrificed even his own peculiar ideas of justice. A different scene, however, was being enacted in the District-Attorney's office. When Mr. Phelps heard of Coroner Keenan's marvelous decision, he at once sent for Capt. Williams, of the Second Precinct, and ordered him to procure all the reputable witnesses in the case at once. It was a labor of love to the Captain, who soon had Richard J. Hoban, William Heaton, Mr. Anderson of the post-office, Officers Webber and Meagher, and Mr. Peter Duryea, nephew of the murdered man, in waiting on the District-Attorney. A TIMES reporter called on the District-Attorney shortly after, and Mr. Phelps said: "Believing that the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case was one eminently subversive of the public good, and feeling that the honest citizens imperatively demanded some immediate action at my hands, I had the witnesses brought to this office, and the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer having gone into court at 11 o'clock, with a batch of indictments, I had them wait until they heard the evidence of the witnesses. They promptly found a true bill for murder against Simmons. It was brought into court, and I have placed in the Sheriff's hands a bench warrant for Simmons' rearrest. You may rest assured that, as far the District-Attorney's office is concerned, justice shall be done the public in this as well as in every other case over which I have any control." The bench warrant was given to Under Sheriff Joel O. Stevens, who, feeling the importance of the case, instructed Deputy Sheriff I. Seebacher to proceed at once to Bellevue Hospital and arrest Simmons.

Before Coroner Keenan arrived a close carriage drove into the grounds at the rear of the hospital building, and the four brothers of the man to be bailed, namely, "Eph," "Billy," "Tom," and Chester Simmons, and his brother-in-law Fry, stepped out of the vehicle, telling the driver to "wait," as they "had some one to take back with them." The five men then proceeded to the hospital cells, situate in the basement of the southerly wing on First-avenue. After holding some private conversation with John E. Simmons, all but one withdrew to the corridor, and began talking together or with the officers, who were engaged in watching the prisoner. These visitors, however, seemed to be somewhat impatient at the delay of the Coroner, and constantly looked at their watches. "Where can Keenan be?" remarked one of the four; "it is 2:50, and the time fixed was 2½." One of the attendants suggested that the Coroner might have been detained on his way up-town; but only elicited a reply that "no dependence could ever be placed on officials when they made an appointment." Two of the party were after this constantly engaged going in and out of the door leading into the court yard, and all seemed to be in a highly nervous state. Shortly after 3 o'clock Coroner Keenan, accompanied by Deputy Coroner Wooster Beach, made their appearance, and all the persons assembled then entered the cell occupied by John E. Simmons. The prisoner had been placed in an arm-chair, and had his feet elevated on a level with his hips. A small table was brought into the cell, and at this Deputy Coroner Beach took his seat, for the purpose of making out the bail-bond. Coroner Keenan sat on the prisoner's bed, and Warden Brennan occupied a small bench near the table. All the rest stood around the room, completely filling it, and rendering the atmosphere somewhat oppressive. The bondsmen stood near the doorway, which was filled up by hospital attendants and others, anxious to watch the proceedings. The first bondsman was then called, and, responding, gave the name of "Edward Martin, of No. 94 Madison-street." He stated that his property consisted of a one-half interest in Nos. 67 and 73 Catharine-street, and No. 94 Madison-street, all free, and worth $40,000. The other bondsman gave his name as "Charles B. Ransom, of No. 11 West Twenty-fifth-street," which house he said he owned, free of all incumbrances, and worth more than the $10,000 upon which he was to qualify. Both these men signed the bond, to which also the prisoner affixed his name, each rendering themselves liable in the sum of $5,000.

The two bondsmen then swore to the truth of their affidavits, by raising the right hand, as no Bible could be found in the cell, and had just completed the papers when Deputy Sheriff Jacob Seebacher, accompanied by Daniel Day, as Sheriff's officer, entered the cell. Addressing the Coroner, the Deputy Sheriff said he held a bench-warrant for the body of John E. Simmons, and claimed him as his prisoner. Coroner Keenan took the warrant, which charged John E. Simmons with "willful murder in the first degree in killing Nicholas W. Duryea," and commanded the Sheriff to produce him before the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial. A look of consternation was soon apparent on the features of the prisoner and all his friends, and each asked the other what it meant. The Coroner said to the Sheriff that he had nothing to do with the warrant; the prisoner was no longer in his charge, having but that moment been placed under bail, and he had nothing to say in the matter. Deputy Sheriff Seebacher replied that he supposed he could take the prisoner. One of the by-standers asked where he was to be taken to, and received the reply, "The Tombs." At this moment, Prof. Wood, who had been sought out, entered the cell, and informed the Deputy Sheriff that he "would not be answerable for the patient's removal; that if the Sheriff took him away from the care of those who were attending him for his injury, the Sheriff would have to be responsible for the patient's life." Under these circumstances, Deputy Sheriff Seebacher resolved to consult with his superiors, and leaving Simmons in charge of Sheriff's officer Day and the two police officers assigned to that duty by Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-first Precinct, returned to the County Court-house for instructions. Shortly before 6 o'clock he returned with Deputy Sheriff Shields and another Sheriff's officer to the hospital, and as he had resolved to take the prisoner to the Tombs, providing the Warden would say he could be removed safely. Warden Brennan referred the Deputy Sheriff to Dr. Flores, who had attended Simmons; but the doctor said that he could not be responsible, as the plaster bandages not having been removed from the broken limb, he, the doctor, could not tell what condition it might be in. He would not oppose the removal under the circumstances, but would not be responsible. The answer somewhat puzzled the Deputy Sheriff, who in a perplexed manner scratched his head. Capt. Williams, who was present, said his officers would see that the prisoner did not escape if the Deputy Sheriff desired to obtain further instructions. This having been agreed upon, Seebacher and Shields drove over to consult with Under Sheriff Joel O. Stevens, but that official would not take the responsibility of either ordering the prisoner's removal to the Tombs or allowing him to remain at the hospital. Deputy Sheriffs Seebacher and Shields then returned to Capt. Williams and informed him that it had been resolved to leave the prisoner in the custody of the two Sheriff's officers and the two police officers. They, however, intended to inform the Sheriff what had been resolved upon, and with this intention they, at about 8 o'clock last evening, drove to the Sheriff's residence, near Manhattanville.

The news of Simmons' rearrest spread rapidly through the City, and yesterday evening was the general topic of conversation. On all sides, among respectable citizens, words of commendation were heard, and gentlemen said: "It is easy to see that we have not got a Tammany District-Attorney." The authorities are now investigating the character of the witnesses whom Simmons smuggled into the inquest proceedings.

BLEECKER-STREET TRAGEDY.

The Horrible Double Murder by a Husband—His Children's Story.

It was definitely settled by the authorities, yesterday, that the man who so brutally murdered the woman Barbara Schaeffer, in the house of assignation No. 10 Bleecker-street, on Tuesday evening, and who died in Bellevue Hospital from self-inflicted wounds, yesterday afternoon, was her husband, William Schaeffer, and not Stephen Haas, as was first supposed. He has been identified by his son and by his brother-in-law. The history of the crime is a simple one. The murdered woman, who was born in Utica, N. Y., thirty-four years ago, married William Schaeffer, her murderer, twenty years ago. They had four children, three sons and a daughter. The daughter, a girl seventeen years of age, is now in a charitable institution, having been sent there by the murdered woman. A TIMES reporter called at No. 90 Eldridge-street, where Mrs. Schaeffer resided. The rooms occupied by herself and children, though poorly furnished, were neat and tidy. Her youngest son, a bright boy twelve years old, said that of late years his father and mother had lived unhappily, the father drinking heavily and working but little. Schaeffer went to Germany about fourteen months ago and left his wife. She removed to No. 90 Eldridge-street with her children, and procuring employment in a factory, supported them. Schaeffer returned from Germany in September last, and she had him arrested and brought before Judge Scott, at Jefferson Market, for abandonment. Her witness was Stephen Haas, a letter carrier. The complaint was dismissed, as she would not return to live with Schaeffer. The latter grew jealous of Haas, and insulted him on several occasions. He went to live with a cousin in Williamsburg, and procured a situation as shipping clerk in an oil-works at Greenpoint. Becoming partially reconciled to his wife, he used to call at the house in Eldridge-street one evening in every week, and take her out for a couple of hours. Often on coming back she would say that she would not again go out with Schaeffer, as he used to fight with her. He often told her that she would die before him, and he would follow immediately. He made an appointment with his eldest son to meet him on the corner of Bleecker and Bowery at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. The son met him, and Schaeffer asked him to point out No. 10 Bleecker-street, as he had heard it was a good lodging-house. To this house he inveigled his wife, and cut her throat with the razor he had purchased for the purpose, his own razor being found on the bureau in his room. In the Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning, he said his name was Fleckner, and that he was born in France. His condition gradually grew worse, and yesterday afternoon, despite the utmost care of the medical gentlemen in attendance, he died. Deputy Coroner Wooster Beach made a post mortem examination on the body of Mrs. Schaeffer yesterday afternoon, and found all the internal organs in a healthy condition. Death resulted from hemorrhage, caused by the terrible wounds in the throat, which severed the jugular vein and carotid artery. To-day a post mortem will be made on the murderer's body.

Desperate Effort of Prisoners to Escape from the Queens County Jail.

On Tuesday evening a desperate attempt was made by a number of prisoners confined in the Queens County Jail to make their escape from that institution. For some time past it has been customary to allow the prisoners confined in the lower tier of cells the freedom of the hall, during the day, locking them up in their cells only during the night. Confined on this tier are some of the most desperate criminals in the jail. At 7 o'clock on the evening mentioned, the jailer, Mr. Stringham, went his rounds, as usual, to lock the prisoners up for the night, after making the customary inspection of the cells. Among those confined on the lower tier, were Gus. Cook, colored, Wm. Keefe, and a man named Sterling, awaiting trial on the charge of horse-stealing. As Mr. Stringham entered the hall, these three worthies were not to be seen, and he supposed that they were in their cells; but in this he was mistaken. His assistant had just closed and locked the hall-door behind him to prevent their escape while he was locking them up, when one of them, Wm. Keefe, who had been concealed behind the door, struck Stringham two powerful blows on the head with a heavy stone tied in a piece of blanket, knocking him senseless. Keefe's confederates, Cook and Sterling, then endeavored to force the door opening from the cell hall into the main hall. Stringham's assistant, however, had by this time summoned help, which now opportunely arrived, and the prisoners, after a desperate struggle, were clubbed into their cells and locked up. Mr. Stringham was at once removed to his room, and medical attendance was procured. Upon searching the cell of Cook, nearly two wheelbarrow loads of stone that had been removed from the foundation wall were found, the hole from which they had been taken being hidden from sight by the prisoner's bed. The passage thus discovered led to the outer wall of the jail, the masonry of which is of such a heavy nature that the prisoners had been unable to make any impression upon it, and had been obliged to desist from their operations in that direction. The other prisoners confined on the same corridor deny all knowledge of the attempt of their companions to escape. A paper of cayenne pepper was also found in Keefe's cell, intended to be used, no doubt, in blinding the keeper. Mr. Stringham's condition is regarded as quite dangerous.

The Indicted Murderers.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Judge John R. Brady presiding, a number of persons were arraigned, charged with the crime of murder, as well as of lesser crimes.

Robert Blakely, charged with the murder of his niece, Maud Merrill alias Mary Ann Foley, at a house of ill-fame in Nelson-place, had a plea of not guilty entered, and his counsel, Mr. Howe, asked for an adjournment, for the purpose of enabling him to make the necessary preparations.

District-Attorney Phelps opposed the adjournment, and Judge Brady advised Mr. Howe to enter at once on the preparation of his case, as the Court would insist on promptness in the trial of criminals during the present term.

John Lynn and James Fitzpatrick were arraigned for the murder of Arthur Eaton, near Broadway, on Thirty-fourth-street, while the former were engaged in the crime of highway robbery. A plea of not guilty was entered.

Charles Cordes pleaded not guilty to the charge of having murdered John Dawson, by shooting.

James Fitzgibbons pleaded not guilty of the murder of Michael O'Hara, during a fight which occurred between them on Christmas night.

George Schiffin was arraigned for the murder of his wife. Mr. Howe, on behalf of the prisoner, stated the facts to have been that the prisoner caught his wife in improper relations with a strange man; he gave her a slap in the face, which knocked her down, and it was supposed death was the result of the shock. He pleaded not guilty, and his counsel thereupon applied to admit him to bail, on the ground that the facts did not show a crime of greater magnitude than manslaughter in the fourth degree. The Court left it to the District-Attorney to investigate the facts, and decide as to what his views were in reference to the case.

The District-Attorney and the Criminals.

A thorough examination of the criminal records on file in the District-Attorney's office has been made by District-Attorney Phelps and his assistants, and it is Mr. Phelps' intention to bring every person now under indictment to a speedy trial. Efforts are to be made to bring to justice criminals now out on bail, and who have boasted that their cases never would be "reached." It is expected that very shortly a large number of these will be arraigned for trial. Mr. Phelps is determined to bring these criminals to speedy justice as soon as an opportunity is afforded. He says his principal efforts will be first directed toward clearing out the prisons. He also hopes that from the earnest manner in which he has begun his labors, the public will be assured that the criminal classes of this City will receive speedy punishment for their offenses against the laws, and that very few indictments will become moth-eaten and dust-covered for want of service.

Business in the Courts of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, Part I., yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, John Griffin, James Maguire, and James O'Brien pleaded guilty to a charge of petty larceny, and were sentenced to imprisonment for six months. The case of "Jim Cusack," the notorious Eighth Ward rough, was on the calendar, but an application was made for an adjournment in consequence of the absence of a material witness in the case. The District Attorney said there were three indictments against the prisoner, and in the one on which he intended to try him, the witness referred to was not to be examined. The Recorder set the case down for trial peremptorily for next Tuesday. Charles Fletcher, a colored man, accused of stealing a pocket-book, the property of Edward McKenna, was acquitted. Bridget Kane, accused of grand larceny, was acquitted. John Keating, a Fourth Ward rough, was arraigned on a charge of stabbing John Manning, in the Van Dyke saloon, Catharine-street, on the 8th of last November: he was convicted and sent to State Prison for three years. Francis Fulioni, a newly-arrived Italian, was ordered to be imprisoned for sixty days for stabbing a compatriot in the finger with a knife. Joseph D. Carroll was acquitted on a charge of larceny, and the Court adjourned.

The concurrent term of the Court of General Sessions, Part II., was reopened at 11 o'clock yesterday morning by Judge Sutherland. The Court said that in view of the objection raised on the previous day to the jurisdiction of the court, which involved a question as to the legality of the present holding of the Court of General Sessions, he would adjourn until this morning, and give the matter further consideration. The statute upon which the question is based is from the laws of 1838, chapter 27, section 21, and reads as follows:

It shall and may be lawful for the Common Council of the City of New-York to assign such place in the said City as may to them seem most conducive to public convenience for the holding of the Courts of General and Special Sessions, and of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, to be held in and for said City and County. But such alteration of the place of holding such courts shall, before the same takes effect, be notified in one or more of the public newspapers printed in the said City for the period of not less than four weeks. This provision of the law, counsel contend, was not observed.

After the adjournment of the court, a consultation took place between Judge Sutherland and Assistant District-Attorneys Allen and Rollins, in reference to the matter. Judge Sutherland refused to state the result of their deliberations, deciding to postpone it until this morning at the opening of the court. No calendar has been issued for this day, but Assistant District-Attorney Allen says there is no doubt as to the legality of the court, and it will be continued regularly for the remainder of the term.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Tilden and Tweed's Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was an Apollo Hall delegate to the Rochester Convention of 1870, and ignominiously excluded through the machinations of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden. Judge, then, of my surprise upon reading in the *World* and *Tribune*, among the sixteen columns of Mr. Tilden's last dying speech and confession as a repentant member of the Tammany Ring, the statement of his innocence respecting the Tweed Convention of 1870. He is guilty of prevarication. It is true he did not actually preside. But he had the power of naming the temporary President, who makes out the list of committees on permanent organization and contested seats. From Mr. Tilden flowed all the after power. Please hunt up in your files, or those of the *World*, the doings, and you will see how Mr. De Witt ruled in reference to our Apollo Hall claim, and how responsible for that outrage Mr. Tilden was. He did not consort with Henry L. Clinton, our Chairman, but with all the Tweed gang, among whom was Mr. Ivory Chamberlain, one of the *World* editors, as a delegate. Perhaps, had Mr. Tilden been as virtuous in association then as he thinks he is now, his watch would not have been stolen.

AN APOLLO HALL DELEGATE.

Paying for Experience.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the hope that some of your readers may take warning by my misfortune, I ask you to publish a leaf from my diary, in advance:

"Tuesday, Feb 4.—Took wife to see '*Hon. Sam Slingsby*,' at Wallack's. Very much amused, especially when *Sam* adroitly relieves his uncle of his wallet. Couldn't help thinking what an old muff the uncle must be to carry his money so carelessly. Walked to corner of Fourteenth-street and University-place to take cars for home. Car No. 11 soon came up. Plenty of room inside; rear platform only crowded. Wife with difficulty got through; myself cut off. Mysterious looking stranger, in semi-clerical garb, interposed and said there was no more room. I remonstrated and forced a passage. Stranger suddenly left, and took with him my wallet." This, Sir, is literally true, and if these lines should meet the eye of the gentleman who witnessed the transaction, and who candidly expressed his opinion about it to the conductor, I beg sincerely to thank him, and to express my regret that he should have thereby exposed himself to the blackguardism of the conductor of car No. 11, who undoubtedly was in collusion with the thieves. I inclose my card as guarantee of good faith, and subscribe myself,

R. D. F.

Jersey City Ferry-Boats.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have kindly given audience to the woman who depicted the miseries of car-riding in New-York, and I hope you will be equally patient with a Jersey woman while she makes you acquainted with her special grievance. My husband is not rich and we are, therefore, obliged to live in Jersey City, which, in itself, would be no great hardship if I were not obliged to go daily to New-York. I am, therefore, obliged to cross the Cortlandt-street ferry. The so-called "Ladies' Cabins" of these boats are not, as a rule, as cleanly as a well-regulated pig-pen. Apparently, the floors are never scrubbed, certainly they are never cleaned; at various hours during the day women are seen with brooms in their hands, but I have never seen the floors "broom-clean." The side moldings are covered with undisturbed dust, the backs of the seats are only cleaned by the garments of passengers rubbing against them. But the dirt, all-pervading as it is, forms but a small part of the annoyance of women who are obliged to cross these ferries. At all hours of the day the cabins are overrun with beggars, hawkers, and peddlers. Some days there are three or four kinds of nuisances on a boat at the same time. The impudent cough-drop man keeps up a continuous cry about his "Great remedy for coughs, colds, sore throats, and all diseases of the throat, chest, and lungs." There are also various grades of disgustingly dirty blind men and boys; also players on all sorts of musical and unmusical instruments. These boats are literally overrun by vermin of this kind. I think the alms-houses in New-York must be emptied daily into these ferry-boats. I find other ferry-boats quite clean and free from all such annoyance. Won't you, Mr. Editor, take up cudgels for the poor women who are daily obliged to endure these very disgusting nuisances?

GERTRUDE.

The Poor Jerseyites.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would cheerfully uphold Mr. Bergh in almost any measure that he proposed for the relief of our by no means inferior fellow-creatures, the dumb animals, but I am not certain that his "Ordinance for the Better Regulation of Street Travel" is practicable for a city so situated as New-York; it may do very well for countries in which you can hail a cab at any hour, and at any corner, and be driven at the rate of sixpence a mile, but we know that our "Jehus" are not quite so moderate in their demands. How will Mr. Bergh deal with such a case as mine, and there are thousands of similar ones. I live in Jersey City, and have intimate friends living in Harlem and Yorkville, with whom I frequently spend an evening. I know that it requires a certain length of time to ride down in time to "catch" the 12 o'clock boat; I leave my friend's house, and find the first car down to be "full." I, shivering await another car, in which there may be a vacancy, and arrive at the ferry just in time to see the boat leave the dock, and then I have the ineffable pleasure of waiting for an hour in a wretchedly-uncomfortable ferry-house, where I, a non-smoker, can inhale the fumes of two-penny plug from some choice, well-worn "clay" or "brier-root." Again, I sometimes come over to the theatre, after which my pleasure is spoiled by the effort of rushing frantically for a car—probably dragging a lady by the arm—only to have the above scene repeated at the ferry-house. Are we, Jerseyites and Brooklynites, to forego the pleasure of visiting our friends in New-York, and abstain from going to the theatre; or, in the event of doing so, to undergo all kinds of inconveniences and discomforts? Or, let Mr. Bergh have a case nearer home; Saturday afternoon he wishes to take the last train for his home in Mahopac; he finds the street-car "full," and he misses the train. How very pleasant he would feel. For my part, I would prefer to stand on the front platform of a car with the thermometer 10° below zero, than to miss a boat or a train. If Mr. Bergh imagines that he can compel these rapacious corporations to run cars enough to accommodate the rush for trains, &c., I am afraid he is greatly mistaken.

JERSEY CITY.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1873.

Mr. Conkling, of New-York, presented a petition, setting forth the precariousness of the mail service, and asking legislation to secure greater security in the transmission of mail matter, especially money orders; also, a memorial of the members of the Constitutional Commission of New-York, and a memorial of the Judges of the New-York Court of Appeals, asking an increase of salaries of United States District Judges in New-York; also, a petition of the leading citizens of Oneida County, New-York, for the repeal of the Bankrupt law, and a remonstrance of business men in New-York against the repeal; also, a petition of the leading business men, asking for the removal of taxes on national banks.

Mr. Vickers, of Maryland, presented a remonstrance of the business men of Baltimore against the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, presented a petition of the business men of St. Louis for such repeal.

THE TWO PER CENT. BILL.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely the bill to refund two per cent. to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, submitted a minority report, which was ordered to be printed with the report of the majority.

SETTLERS ON SIOUX LANDS.

Mr. Buckingham, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported without amendment the House bill for the relief of settlers on the late Sioux Indian Reservation, in Minnesota.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Hitchcock—To vest the power of establishing post-roads in the Postmaster-General.

By Mr. Ferry, of Michigan—To provide for the holding of additional terms of the United States Courts in Michigan.

By Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina—To amend the act relating to the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States for the non-payment of direct taxes.

By Mr. Hitchcock—To establish a Corcoran Park and Zoological Garden near the capital, in the District of Columbia, and a company to construct a street-railway thereto.

FILING CLAIMS FOR BOUNTY.

Mr. Buckingham, of Connecticut, introduced a bill to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July, 1866.

ARKANSAS.

Mr. Rice, of Arkansas, offered the following resolution, and asked its immediate consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate whether there is any existing legal State Government in Arkansas, and how and by whom it is constituted.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, objected, because, he said, reflection had satisfied him that the Senate had exceeded its power in attempting to carry out the similar resolution adopted in regard to Louisiana.

The resolution was laid over.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, submitted and explained the conference report, which was concurred in.

THE TESTIMONY RECEIVED FROM THE HOUSE.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, in the chair, said that the Vice-President wished to be excused from appointing the special committee to consider the testimony transmitted from the House yesterday affecting certain Senators, and desired that the committee should be appointed by the Senator (Mr. Anthony) himself, who occupied the chair when the committee was ordered.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said he had been out when Mr. Patterson had offered the resolution for the appointment of this special committee, and as the Senate had a standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, he thought the matter ought to go to that committee. He therefore moved to reconsider the vote, by which the special committee had been ordered.

Mr. Alcorn, of Mississippi, said the Committee on Privileges and Elections was overworked, and that if this inquiry were referred to them, it could not be reached this session of Congress.

Mr. Edmunds then withdrew the motion, and Mr. Anthony, in the chair, appointed the following Special Committee:

Messrs. Morrill of Maine, Scott, Stockton, Wright, and Stevenson.

THE SHERMAN FINANCE BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Finance bill.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, favored the free banking provision in the bill, but thought the effect of the other provisions would be to increase the public debt.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, advocated the bill.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, criticised it in detail.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, thought the people were satisfied with things as they are, and moved to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 27.

The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Blair, Cole, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Texas, Harlan, Hill, Hitchcock, Johnston, Kelly, Machen, Morton, Norwood, Pool, Ramsey, Ransom, Rice, Robertson, Schurz, Sprague, Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, West, Windom—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Bayard, Boreman, Buckingham, Casserly, Chandler, Clayton, Cooper, Corbett, Cragin, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamlin, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Patterson, Pratt, Saulsbury, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Vickers, Wilson, Wright—27.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the bill to provide for the distribution of the Geneva award. Lost—yeas 17, nays 31.

THE SLOOPS-OF-WAR.

Mr. Cragin submitted and explained the report of the Conference Committee on the bill to provide for the construction of six new sloops-of-war, which was concurred in.

MRS. WOOD'S PENSION.

Mr. Stevenson moved to take up the House bill granting a pension to Mrs. Wood, daughter of President Taylor.

Mr. Pratt moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Pensions, which was agreed to.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Edmunds said the United States and Mexican Claims Commission was defunct, and moved to strike out the appropriation for it, which was agreed to.

At 5 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania, presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, asking for the passage of the bill authorizing the establishment of the ocean mail steam-ship service in American-built iron steam-ships between the United States and England, and advocating aid under its provisions to the American Steam-ship Company, of Philadelphia.

INTERNAL REVENUE MODIFICATION.

Mr. Beck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the Internal Revenue law, the effect of which he explained as follows: The first section restores the provision of the law of 1862, which allowed producers of tobacco to sell at the place of production to consumers to an amount not exceeding $100. The second section proposes to increase the fractional parts of barrels required to be stamped by including thirds of barrels. The third section provides that the man who made wine from grapes raised by himself might sell it at the place of production without paying the $25 special tax now required. On that explanation the bill was passed.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. Moore, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, proceeded to make a report of the pension bill, but before doing so commented unfavorably on the action of the House, yesterday, in passing a bill making the pension of a widow date back to the date of her husband's death. The rule was that the pension should take effect from the passage of the bill, and there was no propriety in making distinctions between the widows of general officers and the widows of private soldiers.

Mr. Blaine, the Speaker, who had yesterday left the chair and introduced and advocated the bill referred to, which was to grant a pension of $50 per month to the widow of Robert C. Wood, late Assistant Surgeon General in the United States Army, (and daughter of the late President Zachary Taylor,) from the date of her husband's death, again took the floor, and defended the propriety of that measure, remarking that it was the only instance of a person of the lineage of General Taylor receiving any benefit from the Government of the United States.

Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, from the same Committee, reported the bill repealing the provision of the act of the 4th of July, 1864, which prohibits the allowance of pension claims unless prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of being filed, and allowing claims so barred to be granted and allowed within two years from the passage of this act, upon satisfactory parole evidence.

After discussion, the bill was passed.

A large number of pension bills were passed, including one increasing the pension of the widow of Commander Craven, of the Navy, from $30 to $50 per month, the increase to date back to the time of the original pension.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI AT MEMPHIS.

Mr. Packer, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge accross the Mississippi River at Memphis, Tenn. In reply to questions by Mr. Finkelnburg, of Missouri, he stated that the main span of the bridge was to be at least 400 feet in the clear, and that the bridge might be built with a draw.

Mr. Finkelnburg, of Missouri, opposed the bill, remarking that all were agreed that no bridge with a draw should be built over the Mississippi, below St. Louis. Such bridges had already done damage enough above that city. No such detriment to commerce should be permitted below that point, and it was questionable whether any bridge should be permitted between St. Louis and New-Orleans. The Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis had met yesterday in order to consider that subject, and he expected to hear from that meeting to-morrow. He hoped that the bill would either be recommitted or referred to the Committee of Commerce.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, gave notice that he would move to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, asked Mr. Packer, of Pennsylvania, whether the bill had been recommended by the engineer officers of the Government.

Mr. Packer, of Pennsylvania, replied that it had not, but that the interests of the Government were entirely guarded by making the matter subject to the judgment and control of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Potter, of New-York, cautioned the House against repeating the blunder it had committed some time ago in authorizing a bridge across the Ohio River at Cincinnati, which had subsequently to be changed at great expense, for which the Government was now held responsible. He was satisfied that no bridge should ever be permitted by Congress across any of the great rivers of the country without the most careful deliberation, and without the examination and report of some officers of the Government not connected with private interests.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over without action till to-morrow.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole (Burchard, of Illinois, in the chair,) on the Post-office Appropriation bill. The bill, as reported on Jan. 15, appropriates $32,503,757, of which all but $6,310,602 is to come from the revenues of the Department, but Palmer, of Iowa, who has charge of the bill, remarked that since the abolition of the franking privilege, the Postmaster-General was willing to have the appropriation reduced by $1,500,000.

Mr. Cotton, of Iowa, offered an amendment increasing the item for letter carriers from $1,600,000 to $1,700,000, and allowing their employment in places with a population of 20,000 within the Post-office delivery. After a long discussion, involving the whole letter-carrier system and the compensation of letter-carriers, which Mr. Cox, of New-York, and Mr. L. Myers, of Pennsylvania, endeavored, but failed, to have increased, the amendment offered by Mr. Cotton was agreed to.

Without finishing the bill, the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1873.

The following bills were reported:

For an addition to the Court-house at White Plains; authorizing the construction of railroads in New-York City; extending the time for building the road of the Buffalo East Side Railroad Company; relative to the Washington-street and State Asylum Railroad in the city of Binghamton; authorizing the Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay Railroad to change its route; incorporating the Staten Island and New-Jersey Railroad Suspension Bridge Company; exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Winslow, to authorize the construction of cattle passes across the public highways of the State.

By Mr. Benedict—In relation to idle and truant children. The bill provides for establishing in the City of New-York a truant and vagrant court, consisting of justices—one a Protestant and one a Roman Catholic—to be appointed by the Governor, and to hold office for fourteen years. All idle and truant children between the ages of five and twelve years, found wandering about the streets of New-York during school hours, in the day time or during the night time, may be arrested and brought before the justices above provided for, and any vagrant child of Catholic parents may be sent to the Protectory at Westchester, and other children to Protestant institutions.

By Mr. Scoresby—Relative to School Commissioners. Providing that the term of office of all school commissioners now in office shall cease June 30, 1873, except in the County of New-York, and thereafter there shall be but one school commissioner in each county of the State, except in the County of New-York. The Superintendent of Public Schools shall have power to appoint the school commissioners, to hold office until the following January, when they shall be appointed for three years. The salaries of the commissioners shall be $1,500 in counties having two members of Assembly, and $500 additional for every member in counties having more than two members.

By Mr. Tiemann—Two bills, providing that the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company may extend their tracks from the corner of Fourteenth-street and Tenth avenue along the latter to West-street, to Christopher-street, to Bleecker-street, to connect with the Fourth street track; also, from Eleventh-avenue along Thirty-first-street to Twelfth-avenue, and along the latter, as soon as laid out, to Forty-second-street; also, from the corner of Elm and Howard streets, along the former to Prince, then to Mulberry and Bleecker, to Crosby; also, from Bleecker-street to Lafayette-place, as soon as the right may be acquired to the property intervening, and through Lafayette-place to Eighth-street, along Clinton-place to University-place, to Fourteenth-street and Ninth-avenue.

By Mr. Weismann—To amend the charter of the New-York Produce Exchange, permitting the increase of the capital stock to $1,500,000.

By Mr. Murphy—To improve the Newtown Creek, in Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of Greenpoint, Suffolk County.

To amend the laws relative to the granting of letters testamentary.

Confirming the acts of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County in the erection of the town of King's Bridge.

Authorizing the village of Middletown, Orange County, to issue $50,000 worth of bonds for the completion of the water-works.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Chatfield called up the concurrent resolutions offered by him yesterday, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the purchase by the Government of telegraph lines. A vote was taken, and the resolution lost—20 in the negative and 6 in the affirmative, Mr. Murphy being excused from voting.

LOOKING FOR THE PIGEON-HOLED CONVICTIONS.

Mr. Benedict offered the following:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of New York, and of the Court of General Sessions, be and he is hereby requested to furnish the Senate, within ten days, a statement specifying in what cases of felony, since the 1st of January, 1869, in each of the said courts, judgment has been suspended; stating the titles of the cases, the felonies for which the parties were indicted, the date when the judgment was suspended, and in each case the name of the Judge holding the court where the judgment was suspended.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THIRD READING.

The bills relative to scavengers in New-York, and for a Board of Health for that City and Brooklyn, were ordered to a third reading.

The bill authorizing the Syracuse Northern Railroad to construct a swing bridge, with a pier, over the canal; the bill authorizing the Twenty-third-street Railroad Company, of New-York, to extend their tracks; and the bill relative to State prisons, were ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Board of Health Department of New-York, in answer to a resolution of the House as to the manner of granting permits to night scavengers, and whether a monopoly of the business exists, sent in a long report detailing their action, together with the laws and ordinances on the subject. They say that permits have been granted to all responsible parties using the proper apparatus, and that licenses had been granted to the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company, as they made use of an apparatus which met the requirements of the ordinances on the subject, and that no monopoly exists.

BILLS REPORTED.

To prevent fraudulent bidding at auctions.

To legalize the adoption of minor children by adults.

Authorizing the Canal Board to adopt the toll-sheet of 1872 for 1873.

Granting additional privileges to the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

Granting additional privileges to the Broadway Railroad Company, Brooklyn.

Authorizing the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to construct additional tracks and acquire land therefor.

To continue the Fishery Commission.

The bill to incorporate the Cold Springs Library Association was reported adversely, and the report was agreed to.

The bill authorizing the Sheriff of Kings County to appoint certain court officers was reported by the Judiciary Committee, to which it was referred to inquire whether a general law could not be made to cover the case. The committee say this cannot be done, and therefore ask that the bill be restored to the calendar of general orders.

On motion of Mr. Jacobs, the report was laid over.

BILLS PASSED.

To enable the Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad Company to extend its road.

Authorizing the Arctic Fire Insurance Company of New-York to increase its capital stock to $200,000.

Conferring power on Controller to set aside cancellations of tax sales procured by fraud.

To fix the pay of the firemen of the City of New-York.

Providing for punishing false statements to clergymen and magistrates by parties seeking marriage.

Amending the act to establish a police for West Troy.

To punish the careless use of fire-arms.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Wood—Regulating the use of commercial paper, abolishing the days of grace.

By Mr. Alberger—Amending the act relative to habeas corpus, providing for giving bail.

By Mr. Hendee—Regulating the forfeiture of insurance policies. It allows insurance companies to declare policies forfeited if the premiums remain unpaid sixty days.

By Mr. Higgins—Fixing the compensation of jurors in Kings County.

By Mr. Watt—To improve the square at the junction of Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn; also, to prevent the misappropriation of public funds, and prohibit appropriations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. Burns—Preventing officers of the National Guard from holding municipal offices.

By Mr. Crary—Amending the act providing for collecting taxes in New-York City, by requiring receivers to give bonds in $25,000, and assistants in $10,000; also, to regulate travel on the Hudson River Railroad, and to prevent imposition on passengers, by providing that all tickets issued shall express that the same entitles the holder to a seat in the car, and when there is a failure to supply a seat the company shall forfeit $100. The places on the line for the sale of tickets shall be open at least thirty minutes before the train starts, and the cars open for twenty minutes before starting, at the places of departure, under a penalty of $100.

By Mr. Pell—Two bills to authorize the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Company to extend their tracks.

By Mr. Beebe—For the better protection of railroad employes.

By Mr. Snyder—Amending the charter of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and allowing a reduction of the capital stock, (same bill as last year.)

By Mr. Husted—To protect citizens in their civil and judicial rights by giving to all races and colors equal privileges in inns, taverns, and railroads; also, to charter the Manhattan Loan Company; also, to charter the New-York Underground Railroad Company.

By Mr. Batcheller—For the relief of rightful owners of bonds that have been stolen.

By Mr. Elting—Regulating freight on milk transported on railroads to New-York, by restricting the rate to 4 cents per gallon for seventy-five miles.

PENSIONS OF VETERANS.

The Senate resolution against the reduction of pensions to veteran soldiers was adopted.

THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, NEW-YORK.

Mr. Cook presented a petition of hundreds of citizens of New-York to continue in office the present Board of Assistant Aldermen for the full term for which they were elected.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE TRANSFER COMPANY.

Mr. Alberger introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad through certain streets in New-York, and to incorporate the Crystal Palace Transfer Company. It incorporates Reuben J. Todd, J. D. Badgley, Edward B. Pond, Elias Hotchkiss, E. McMurdy, E. F. Miller, Edward Robins and associates, with a capital stock amounting to $500,000, to construct a railroad over or under Ninety-eighth-street, from East River to Madison-avenue; thence from Ninety-eighth to Ninety-seventh-street, and the sunken road under Central Park known as the "Transverse Road No. 4," from Madison-avenue to the North River.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO AN ASSIGNEE.

Mr. Blumenthal introduced a bill providing that in cases where land has been conveyed to an assignee for the benefit of creditors appointed twenty-five years prior to the passage of this act, and no conveyance shall have been made, the purposes for which any such deed shall have been issued shall be deemed to be satisfied.

INSURANCE—MILLER AGAIN.

Mr. Babcock introduced a bill to amend the "Act to establish an insurance department," which provides that the Governor and Senate shall appoint a Superintendent for three years, at a salary of $7,000; all moneys collected by him shall be paid into the Treasury; examinations of companies are to be made by the superintendent, his deputy or clerks, and the actual expenses only charged; bonds are required from the superintendent and his deputy.

Mr. Babcock called up his resolution to expunge from the last report of G. W. Miller, late Superintendent of the Insurance Department, such parts as related to the investigation of his management by the last Legislature.

Mr. Jacobs moved to refer the resolution to the Insurance Committee.

After debate the motion was lost and the resolution adopted.

Adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1873.

ASHES—Pots in request and steady at $8 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls wholly nominal.

BRICKS—Business comparatively dull, with prices, however, quoted generally as before.

CANDLES—Have been quiet at former rates. Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 20c.@21c.; Paraffine, 30c.@31c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.@31c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.@42c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ℔ lb.

COAL—Has been firm at the recent advance, on a fair inquiry.

COCOA—Has been dull and heavy, including Caracas at 15c.@15½c.; Guayaquil, 13c.; San Domingo, 7¼c.@7½c., gold, ℔ lb.

COFFEE—There has been a freer movement in Rio at steadier prices, within the former range; sales here, 545 bags by the Java, and 2,300 bags by the Alta (a resale;) and at New-Orleans, 450 bags; by the Japan, (to arrive,) 4,500 bags by the Harry Stewart, 4,500 bags by the Assens, and 3,500 bags by the Hundredth, on private terms. Other kinds quiet at former figures.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery at nominally unchanged quotations; sales, 774 bales, including 188 bales to shippers, 554 bales to spinners, and 32 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been rather more doing, but at a reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ℔ lb. Sales have been made of 22,050 bales, (of which 7,500 bales last evening, and 14,550 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with February contracts closing at 20⅛c.; March, 20⅜c.@20 7-16c.; April, 20 11-16c.@20¾c.; May, 21c.; June, 21⅜c.; July, 21 11-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,093 bales, including 1,366 bales from Norfolk, 1,550 bales from Charleston, 482 bales from Savannah, 266 bales from Indianola, 429 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 17,455 bales, and thus far this week 83,495 bales, against 77,199 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 2,330,304 bales against 1,977,353 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18	18⅛	18¼	18⅜
Good Ordinary	19⅝	19¾	19⅞	19⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	19 9-16	19 13-16	20 1-16	20 3-16
Low Middling	20	20⅛	20¼	20⅜
Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	22
Good Middling	23	23⅛	23¼	23⅜

EGGS—Have been in rather more liberal supply, and quoted weaker and irregular in price, fresh ranging from 33c.@46c. for inferior to prime marks; and extra choice, in lots, at 46c.@48c.; Limed, 30c.@38c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull since our last, and prices have favored buyers, though the principal holders have not been urgent in their offerings of supplies, especially for really desirable grades of stock. Sales have been reported of 6,450 bbls., all told, including inferior to extra choice Superfine State and Western at $6 00@$7 25, chiefly at $6 75@$7 25 for fair to very choice; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 35@$7 85; good to very fancy do., $7 90@$8 65 chiefly fancy stock at $8 50@$8 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 25@$7 80, chiefly at $7 60; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Ohio, $7 50@$7 90; fancy shipping Extra Western at $8 00@$8 50 ℔ bbl., and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Southern Flour has been in light demand within the previous range; sales, 350 bbls....Of California Flour, 70 bbls. sold at $10 25 ℔ bbl....Of Rye Flour, 150 bbls. and of Corn Meal, 200 bbls. at former figures; market without change of moment.

GRAIN—There has been more movement reported in Spring Wheat for shipment and milling at somewhat firmer prices for really prime stock, but at rather easier rates for other grades, No. 2 Milwaukee Spring having been quoted at from $1 70@$1 75, and No. 2 Chicago and North-west do. at $1 65@$1 67, in store and afloat, on reported sales of 88,000 bushels within this range, though particulars were generally withheld. The dealings in other kinds were unimportant, and values more or less nominal. Included in the reported purchases were Milwaukee Spring, for milling in the interior of the State....Corn has been quiet and without buoyancy as to price, though not altered materially. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 54,000 bushels at 65½c.@67c. for old mixed Western afloat; 64½c. for do., in store; 64½c.@65c. for new mixed Western; 64½c.@65½c. for new Yellow; 60c.@62c. for poor Jersey do., and 66c.@67c. for new White Western....Rye and Barley dull and unchanged....Of Barley Malt, 3,000 bushels prime Canada West sold at $1 40 ℔ bushel....Oats have been quoted steady on a moderate trade call. Sales 45,000 bushels at 52c.@55c. for inferior to choice new mixed Western; 53½c.@55c. for old do. in store and afloat; 52c.@54c. for new Black do.; 54½c.@57c., chiefly at 55½c., for new White do., 51c.@52c. for mixed State; 55c. for ordinary White do.

HARDWARE—There has been some revival of demand, and prices have been generally strong and buoyant.

HEMP—Has been quite dull since our last, with American at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $160@$200 for Dressed, ℔ ton; Manila, 10c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8¾c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@3¼c.; Jute Butts, 3 1-16c.@3¼c. currency, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Holders have been firm in their views as to values, yet a limited movement has been reported since our last in most kinds.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand within the former range, with really desirable samples quoted relatively steady. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 45c.@55c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 42c.@50c.; Western, growth 1872, 42c.@50c.; Olds, growth 1870, 10c.@15c.; Old Olds, growths 1868 and 1869, 5c.@10c.; Bavarian, 40c.@55c.; English, 35c.@45c.; Belgian, (Alost,) 35c.@40c.; Californian, nominal, 40c.@55c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been comparatively dull since our last, at unchanged rates.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand at unaltered figures; sales, 242 hhds. new crop Cuba Muscovado at 31½c., and 245 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 70c.@76c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull at $3 65@$3 70 for Strained; sales, 480 bbls. No. 1 at $4@$4 50 ℔ 280 lbs. ....Nothing new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine in good demand, partly speculative, at rather stronger prices; sales, 380 bbls. merchantable and 100 bbls. Southern at 68c., and 50 bbls. New-York at 68c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is quoted up to 96c.@97c., in casks and bbls., on a moderate jobbing call. Other kinds essentially unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull at 9c., in bulk....Refined quiet, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls. at 20c., and at Philadelphia 1,500 bbls., March option, at 20c. ....Naphtha nominally as before.

PROVISIONS—New Western Mess Pork has been comparatively quiet for early delivery, on the basis of $14 37½, showing rather more firmness; 200 bbls. sold at this rate. Of old Western Mess, 30 bbls. sold at $13 75, and of Western Prime Mess, 150 bbls. wood-bound at $13 75 ℔ bbl....For forward delivery no business was reported; February and March options quoted firm at $14 25 for Western Mess....Dressed Hogs have been moderately sought after, with City quoted at from 6¾c.@7½c., and Western at 5¾c.@6¼c....Cut-meats have been in comparatively slack request, and generally less buoyant as to price. Sales have been reported of 850 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 5c.@5¼c.; 20 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 14 lbs., at 11½c.; 315 boxes Bellies at 8c.@8¼c.; 3,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 8 lbs., at 9½c.; 5,000 lbs. fresh Bellies, 8 lbs., at 9¼c.; 2,000 lbs. Clear Bellies, 16½ lbs., at 7½c.; 3,500 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 10¾c.@11¼c.; 1,300 do. Shoulders at 6¼c.@6⅜c., and 1,500 Smoked Hams at 11½c.@12½c....Bacon has been quoted rather steadier on a more active inquiry, with sales reported of 100 boxes Long Clear at 7c.; 2,000 boxes Long and Short Clear at 7⅛c.; 1,500 boxes Long and Short Clear at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; 700 boxes Short Clear, in lots, at 7½c.@7⅝c., chiefly at 7½c.; 100 boxes Long and Short Clear at 7 5-16c., free on board, and 300 boxes Long and Short Clear, April options, at 7¾c....Lard has been quoted a shade cheaper for early delivery on a limited business; sales, 420 tcs. Western Steam at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 150 tcs. City at 8c., and 50 tcs. No. 1 Western at 8c....For forward delivery, there has been a much lighter movement, with a less buoyant market. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 750 tcs. Western Steam, February options, at 8⅜c.; 1,250 tcs. do., March, at 8½c., and 500 tcs. do., April, at 8 9-16c....Beef products dull throughout, with values quoted as before. Sales, 40 tcs.

Butter shows a decided firmness for the better grades of stock, which have been in demand for home trade, chiefly local, purposes. Other grades slow and somewhat irregular. Cheese has been in fair request and very firm on the finer makes. We quote Butter within the range from 32c.@36c. for fair to prime State dairies; 35c.@42c. for fair to very choice half-tubs and pails, and 43c.@45c. for very fancy do., in small lots; 10c.@22c. for poor to fine Western; 18c.@25c. for common to choice Western Roll, and 7c.@7½c. for Grease stock....And Cheese at from 13c.@16½c. for ordinary to strictly choice Factory, ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been firm and in demand; Carolina quoted at $8@$9, the latter rate for choice; Patna, $7 25@$8; Rangoon, $6 62½@$7, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been salable and steady at former figures. We quote: Liverpool Ground at $1 50@$1 60; Liverpool Fine, $2 50@$3 25 ℔ sack, from store; Turk's Island at 35c. ℔ bushel; Syracuse at $1 30@$1 35; Factory-filled, $2 25; bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SOAP—Has been in request in a jobbing way at unaltered rates, with Castile quoted at 10c.@10½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¾c., and No. 1 at 6¾c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been in quite moderate demand, including Mace at $1 20@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 92½c.@96c.; Cassia at 26½c.@27c.; Cloves at 25c.@27c.; East India Pepper at 16¼c.@18c.; White Pepper at 33½c.@34c.; Ginger at 10c.@11½c., gold, ℔ lb.

SEED—Clover steady, but quiet; 250 bags Western and State sold at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Flax and Timothy unchanged. Calcutta Linseed in light demand, but firm.

SKINS—There has been a fair inquiry for Deer at steady rates. Goat in rather slack request at unchanged figures.

SUGARS—Raw quiet, but without further material alteration; sales, 60 hhds. Demerara at 10¼c.; 112 boxes very common refining Cuba at 8¾c.; 30 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8c.; 632 boxes Clayed Havana at 9c.@9¼c.; 50 boxes do. at 8¾c., ℔ lb. Refined rather slow within the previous range.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales, 79,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 20,000 lbs. Grease Stearine at 6¾c.; 100 tcs. Yellow Grease at 6¾c. Market generally firm, though inactive. Prime Tallow scarce.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand and about steady as to price; sales, 450 bbls., in lots, at 93¼c.@93½c., chiefly at 93¼c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—There has been a very slack demand noted for supplies for manufacturing, as well as on trade account, though prices have been favoring buyers. The dealings in all descriptions have been unimportant. The recent movements in Wool Messrs. Kitching Brothers notice thus: "Domestic Clip—Fleece and pulled Wools have been but little inquired for, and prices are lower, though the stock continues very light. Texas Wools have also been dull, and prices are off nearly ten per cent. The arrivals have been free, but most of the Fall clip and lowish quality. For California Wools there has been a moderate demand for both Spring and Fall clip; prices are, however, easier. There is a fair stock of these Wools on the market. Foreign Clothing Wools—There has been but little demand, and prices have weakened notwithstanding the small supply of Australian, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres kinds. The stock of Capes is a ill large, our prices have not materially declined. The new clip from Buenos Ayres has commenced to arrive, but it is not expected that we shall receive any large supply of those Wools. The London auction sales of Colonial Wools will commence on the 13th February, and close on the 8th March. About 100,000 bales of Australian and 25,000 bales of Cape will be offered. Foreign Carpet Wools—The demand has been moderate, and confined mostly to the better class of Donskoi Wools, which remain quite firm, and to some descriptions of South American Wools, the latter at a decline from December prices. In fact, all classes of filling yarn Wools have continued to decline, notwithstanding the very firm tone of the European markets, and a further advance of about 7 ℔ cent. on East India Wools at the last sales in Liverpool, on the 21st of January. On the 10th of this month there will be offered here at auction about 3,000 bales of Mediterranean Wools, comprising Angora, Smyrna, Mossoul, Syrian washed and unwashed, &c."

Prices of Wool in New-York.

	Cts. ℔ lb.
X to XXX Fleece	60@75
No. 1 Fleece	61@68
No. 2 Fleece	61@66
Tub-washed Fleece	57@71
Texas, coarse and extra fine	23@43
New Mexican Fleece	25@33
California Spring Clip	30@45
California Fall Clip and Lambs	22@28
Extra Pulled	52@60
Super Pulled	55@65
No. 1 Pulled	40@50
Western Pulled	[illegible]
Southern Pulled	[illegible]
California Pulled	[illegible]
Montevideo	[illegible]
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	[illegible]
Rio Grande, gold	[illegible]
Cape	[illegible]
Australian	[illegible]
Combing Wool	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—There has been a rather freer movement in the way of berth freights, chiefly in the line of Provision engagements, at somewhat stronger rates. There was an improved demand for Grain room on both berth and charter; but the scant offering checked business. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in fair request, but scarce, and held at very full rates, thus impeding negotiations....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 2,000 pkgs. Provisions at 30s., and, by steam, 100 bales Cotton at ½d. for compressed ℔ lb.; 300 boxes Bacon [illegible] 1,500 boxes Cheese at 50s. ℔ ton; with Grain quoted at 7½d.@7¾d. ℔ bushel. Also, a British bark, 531 tons, [illegible], with about 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. ℔ bbl. And three ships, 1,439, 1,161, and 1,352 tons, and five barks, 863, 741, [illegible] and 505 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; quoted at 85s.@87s. 6d....For London, by steam, 300 tons Provisions, at 45s....For Glasgow, by steam, 700 boxes Bacon at 50s. and 500 bags Clover-seed, at 40s....For Hull, a Norwegian bark, 353 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d....For Bremen, a German schooner, 104 tons, with about 900 bbls. Naphtha at [illegible] ℔ bbl....For Cork and orders, a British schooner, 107 tons, with about 800 bbls. [illegible] 6s. ℔ bbl., if direct, at 5s. 6d.; a British bark, 342 tons, (to arrive,) with about 2,200 bbls. do. at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, [illegible] boxes Bacon at 45s.@47s. 6d. ℔ ton....For Stettin, by sail, 300 boxes Bacon at [illegible] ℔ ton....For Rotterdam, by sail, 600 boxes Bacon and 65 hhds. Tallow at 47s. 6d. ℔ ton....For Hamburg, by steam, 600 tcs. Lard at 55s. ℔ ton....For Yokohama, a bark, with coal, from Australia, at [illegible]....For Martinique, an American brig, with coal, from Baltimore, at $5 50....For Havana, a brig, with coal, from Baltimore, at $3 75 ℔ ton.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Feb. 5.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 6: Nos. 93, 95, 57, 58, 97, 99, 101, 105.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—[illegible] et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 504, Hew, Jr., vs. Barfield; 1148, Mallory et al. vs. McMahon; 1150, Quincey vs. Leavitt et al.; 1153, Schols vs. Holdane; 1153½, Hume vs. Buckmaster; 1154, Hanneman vs. Sterling; 1156, Suit vs. Nathan; 1158, Johnson et al. vs. The Narragansett Steam-ship Company; 1160, Weaver vs. Hunt; 1162, Hennessy vs. Hubbard; 1162½, Kneeland vs. Buren; 1164, Wayland et al. vs. Tyson; 1166, The Ansonia Brass and Copper Company vs. Bliss et al.; 1168, Lester et al. vs. Cohn; 1170, Lorens vs. Schweig et al.; 1172, Patterson vs. Johnson et al.; 1174, Grube vs. Reimer; 1176, Prentiss vs. Huntington; 1178, Clafin et al. vs. Ball et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., Fancher and ——, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—177, —— vs. ——; 192, Bain, Executrix, et al., vs. Brown; 194, Ingersoll vs. Roe; 199, Wilson vs. Lester et al.; 202, Gelpcke vs. Goswell; 204, Kultner vs. Kirby et al.; 205, Smith vs. American Coal Company; 206, Collender vs. Dinsmore; 207, Kearney vs. Sheehan; 208, Clancy vs. Byrne; 210, De Jonge vs. Van Tassell; 215, Burling vs. King; 216, Ackerman vs. Sileston; 217, Van Boskerck vs. Van Boskerck; 261, —— vs. ——; 218, Van Toyl vs. Westchester Fire Insurance Company; 220, Tallman vs. Bressler; 221, Meyer vs. Hencke; 222, Scott et al. vs. Dana et al.; 223, 224, 225, 226, 227.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Demurrer—34, Church vs. O'Rorke et al. Issues of Law and Fact—100, Blood vs. Neuss et al.; 103, Wormser vs. Garvey; 104, Wood et al. vs. Bouvier et al.; 105, Gillender vs. Donohoe et al.; 106, Mangam vs. [illegible]; 107, Reed et al. vs. Sauvier et al.; 108, Helmbold vs. Helmbold; 109, Ward vs. Ward; [illegible] 111, Hunt vs. Hunt; 112, Lamb vs. Reynolds et al.; 113, Hencke et al. vs. Flament et al.; 114, De Witt et al. vs. [illegible] Linseed and Sperm Oil Company; 116, [illegible] Manufacturing Company et al. vs. Fraser et al.; 117, Austin et al. vs. Hersh et al.; 118, Huggins vs. Hughes et al.; 119, Browne, Executrix, vs. Cochran et al.; 120, Schnopp vs. Pulvermacher et al.; 121, Friede vs. Pulvermacher et al. [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—20, Judson vs. McCrum; 21, Wilson vs. McCrimmon; 68, The People, &c., Stewart vs. Green; 103, Holzman vs. Streilitz; 112, Melville vs. Finnegan; 160, Gayner vs. Kitchen; 174, Dickie vs. Dickie; 177, In the matter, &c., of Kiernan Ryan; 180, Halliday vs. Williams; Call No. 253, Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Balton et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—[illegible], Wicks vs. Hatch; 1121, Fravers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 377, Ryan vs. Thomson; 1407, Townsend vs. The Narragansett Fire and Marine Insurance Company; 3119, Whitney vs. Smith; 1323, Hess vs. Moses; [illegible], Daly vs. McCallum; 1321, Collins vs. Murray; [illegible] vs. Sylvester; 1580, Burnett vs. Shaw; 1126, Hobson vs. Fischer; [illegible] Keck vs. Weber; 1526, Ogg vs. Duke; 47, Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 1329, Berg vs. Barker.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—[illegible], Lamed vs. Meed; 2020, Lane vs. Salter; 1537, Davis vs. Heilpern; 1593, King vs. Wise; 1572, Daly vs. Reddy; 1482, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1543, Lyman vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1603, Allen, Administrator, vs. Ward; 1285, Bailey vs. Griswold; 1602, Deen vs. De Witt; 632, Lyon vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 736, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1335, McDonald vs. The Bartlett Reversible Sewing-machine Company; 1574, Stabe vs. Boylan; 1195, Knickerbocker vs. Smith.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—44, Fitzpatrick et al. vs. Weber et al.; 48, Lowery vs. Smith et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same Calendar as yesterday.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1728, Snow vs. O'Reilly; 1731, Sackett vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 1767, Sprague vs. Hoyt; 1739, Hadden, Administratrix, vs. Jones; 1741, Sherwin, an Infant, vs. Solms; 1752, Gardner vs. Sherwood; 1589, Raacke vs. The Lycoming Insurance Company; 977, Philson vs. Williamsburg Insurance Company; 1560, Raacke vs. Williamsburg Insurance Company; 977, Philson vs. Van Court; 1586, Kiernan vs. Anchor Life Insurance Company; 1802, Gilmmins vs. Sisson; 1802, Pollock vs. Michaelis; 1804, Amelung vs. Gillotte; 1805, Jackson et al. vs. Delany; 1798, Stern vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1192, Beers vs. Heslin; 1278, Becker vs. Keogh; 1114, Von Schoening vs. Gracy; [illegible], Clancy vs. Madigan; 1202, Jarlot vs. Walsh; 1230, Dollner vs. Higgins; 1224, Toop vs. Thompson; 1231, Dewitt vs. Canfy; 1263, The Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company vs. Silberstein; 533, Martin vs. Connolly; 1074, Esler vs. Driessigacker; 1088, Birdsall vs. Cantell; 1292, Wallach vs. Schmidt; 1290, Duffy vs. Jennings; 1372, Leesumaky vs. Darcy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1243, Feldman vs. Reidy; 1247, Epps vs. Franklin; 1415, Smith vs. Hillier; 1286, Murray vs. Leporin; 1301, Same vs. Same; 1289, Seltzer vs. Hamel; —— Barton vs. Homann; 1770, Deckstader vs. Nicholson; 1411, Atwood vs. White; 1429, Vander Roest vs. Roux; 2978, Dawes vs. Aaron; 1317, Harjes vs. Bruda; 1259, Kuynitzki vs. Kinkel; 1401, Sawyer vs. Rittenmuller; 1407, Solomons vs. Smith.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1027, Condit vs. Grigg; —— Needlinger vs. Mittnacht; 1029, Roth vs. Curet; 1033, Bruce vs. Mackay; 1031, Lenoir vs. Gibbons; 1032, Wood vs. Carter; 1034, Merwin vs. Hopper; 1036, Lane vs. Farrell; 1039, Volkenning vs. Browne; 1041, McNulty vs. Aarons; 1042, Hotchkiss vs. Boyd; 1043, Newman vs. Spitzer; 1044, Witters vs. Oliver; 1045, Johnston vs. Clayton; 1046, Renshaw vs. Tisch; 1144, Hamburger vs. De Leers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Henry Lee, forgery; Louis Smith, Richard Moselin, John Hardy, John Quinn, burglary; Thomas Seaver, John Noyce, felonious assault and battery; Thomas Keenan, Walter Warren, Frank G. Teller, George Moore, John Olverny, Wm. Smith, grand larceny; Wm. Larkin, John Sweeney, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; George Woods, Morris Harris, violating Lottery law.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Held by Pratt, J.—Nos. 182, 300, 428, 452, 507, 520.

COURT OF SESSIONS—Held by Moore, J.—Nos. 26, 1, 5, 8, 13, 35, 33, 39, 43, 44.

CITY COURT—Held by Neilson, J.—Nos. 107, 1, 18, 22, 171, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, and 125 to 136 inclusive.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

Montecrifio vs. Hanke et al.; the motion to set aside judgment must be granted. The judgment was irregularly entered without assessment of damages for the whole sum named in the undertaking with interest. This was erroneous. The former order of exoneration ought to be opened, and an opportunity given to the plaintiff to be heard. There seems to have been sharp practice all around, and I shall give no costs of the motion.

By Judge Barrett.

Jones vs. The Mayor; memorandum for counsel.

The People of State ex rel. Osborn *vs.* Cady; the motion for a mandamus is granted without costs.

Pittsburg and Idaho Mining Company *vs.* Oram; the motion for leave to renew is granted. The motion to vacate order of arrest is therefore denied. The bail is reduced $4,500; $10 costs to plaintiff to abide event.

By Judge Ingraham.

Johnston et al. *vs.* Watson; motion for receiver granted and receiver appointed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Burkhardtsmaier *vs.* Burkhardtsmaier; motion granted.

Cornell vs. O'Brien; order granted.

Atwood vs. Lynch; order granted.

By Judge Sedgwick.

O'Mahoney *vs.* Belmont; motion granted.

Devlin *vs.* Devlin; referred back for further evidence, especially on the point of the indemnity of the witnesses.

Coleman *vs.* Coleman; if the counsel of either side wish a decision in the case, the testimony should be handed to the Court.

By Judge Monell.

Spitz *vs.* Felix; findings settled, to be engrossed for signing.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Philip *vs.* Pickens; In the matter of the petition of the Receiver of Taxes. See memorandum.

The People, &c., *vs.* McDonald; motion granted.

By Judge Robinson.

Jobson *vs.* Sharpe; judgment vacated.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

[illegible]

1100	do	93¾	1800 Tol. & Wab.		73¾
900	do	94	100	do	73¾
1800	do	93¾	300 Boston, H. & E.		9
1000	do	93¾	300	do	9⅛
500	do	93¾	200	do b3.	9⅛
1100	do	93¾	800	do s3.	9⅛
100	do s3.	93¾	500	do	9
500	do	93¾	1000	do s3.	8⅞
200	do	93¾	100	do s10.	8⅞
1200	do	93¾	800	do	8⅞
400	do	93¾	200 Ohio & Miss.	b3.	48¼
500	do	93¾	1100	do	48⅛
300	do	93¾	200	do b3.	48⅛
200	do	93¾	200	do	48⅛
1200	do	93¾	300 C., C. & I. C.		40¼
500	do	93¾	100	do s60.	40¼
500	do	93¾	500 Atl. & Pac. Pf.		36⅛
300	do	93¾	200	do	36⅛
700	do	93¾	100	do b3.	36¼
200	do	93¾	1800	do	36⅛
500	do	93¾	100 Pacific R. of Mo.		58¾
2200	do	93¾	1000	do	58⅞
1900	do	93¾	100	do	58⅝
200 Lake Shore	s3.	95	1700	do	58¾
1600	do	95	200	do	58⅝
1700	do b3.	95	200	do	58⅝
400	do s3.	94¾	500	do	58¾
600	do	94⅝			

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

There was just sufficient doubt this morning, by reason of the silence of the Cable, thrown upon the progress of the Anglo-American Syndicate in London to affect the Gold market, and in a partial way the speculation at the Stock Exchange. The latter, however, recovered later in the day, although working against a sensible pressure for Money to carry over Stocks at 7 ₱ cent. The break in Western Telegraph below 89 ₱ cent. was the signal for pretty free sales of other Stocks before and at the morning Board, at a general decline in prices from Tuesday's operations. The transactions were conspicuously heavy in Erie, Lake Shore, New-York Central, Boston and Hartford, and Ohios. A fresh and very vigorous upward turn in Western Telegraph put a more cheerful face on the *Bull* speculation, but the great point of interest was in the Telegraph Stock, which from 88⅛ ₱ cent. had recovered to the best price of yesterday before 2 o'clock, and to 93⅞ ₱ cent. before 3 o'clock. The transactions in it are very large, and report says that the *Bull* combination was reorganized this morning, after heavy purchases at the decline. The Public Funds were steady, notwithstanding the Syndicate rumors, being helped by the rise in Gold to 113⅜@113⅝@113⅝ ₱ cent. The Exchange on London steady at 109⅜ for 60 days, and 110⅛@110¼, short sight.

The Union Pacific Bonds were lower to-day, 1 ₱ cent. on the First Mortgage, and 1 @1½ ₱ cent. on the Land Grants and Incomes. The Centrals advanced to 104 ₱ cent. There was a well-distributed investment business at the Exchange, in the old Western Mortgages.

In the Afternoon, at the close of the Exchange, the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night.

The Gold speculation was not quite so strong at the close of the day. The Treasury will sell $1,500,000 to-morrow, and this circumstance, no doubt, partially influenced the market.

The Treasury, to-day, bought $518,250 of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, at or under the equivalent of Gold at the hour of award. The whole offerings were about $900,000.

The Syndicate advices direct from Sir John Rose and Mr. Junius S. Morgan, London, received this Afternoon, are of the most confident tenor, and there is no present reason to doubt complete success by Friday night. The Domestic subscriptions are going on favorably, and although at no time expected to be more than about one-fifth of the whole applications, the prospect is that this proportion will be exceeded. Nothing will prevent it except the possible effect of really adverse reports from London. There were some signs to-day of German-American opposition to the Syndicate in both markets, but these may amount only to indifference.

Closing Quotations—Feb. 5.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115½	115½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116½	116½
American Gold	113⅜	113⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	105⅛	105⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113¼	113¼
North-west Common	84½	84
Pacific Mail	72½	71½
St. Paul Preferred	79½	79
St. Paul Common	54½	53⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	49	48⅜
Western Union Telegraph	89½	93⅞
Erie	68½	66½
Union Pacific	35⅞	36½
Lake Shore	95½	94⅞
C., C., and Indiana Central	40⅛	40⅛
Toledo and Wabash	73½	73⅞
North-west Preferred	92½	92½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	48	47½
Atlantic and Pacific	36½	36⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1873.

Gold receipts	$547,255 83
Gold payments	1,069,116 33
Gold balance	36,736,564 78
Currency receipts	229,879 56
Currency payments	211,018 12
Currency balance	23,833,804 02
Customs	517,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	844,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	117⅝	5-20 coup., n. 1, '65	114¾
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	119	5-20 reg., '67	114¾
5-20 reg., '62	115	5-20 coup., '67	116⅜
5-20 coup., '62	115	5-20 reg., '68	114¾
5-20 reg., '64	115	5-20 coup., '68	116⅜
5-20 coup., '64	115	10-40 reg.	111¾
5-20 reg., '65	115	10-40 coup.	115⅛
5-20 coup., '65	115⅛	5s coup., '81	113¾
5-20 reg., n. 1, '65	114¾	6s Currency	115¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96½	....
City 6s, new	100⅜	100½
Camden and Amboy	121½	....
Pennsylvania Central	58⅜	58½
Reading	114	....
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred	44¼	44½
Philadelphia and Erie	27¾	27½
Northern Central	39	....
Lehigh Navigation	37¼	37½
Lehigh Gold Loan	91¾	92

The pregnant fact, stated in an editorial article on Life Insurance in our last paper, that forty millions of dollars were paid out in this country in five years for Commissions on the business, while only seventy-five millions were paid for losses by death, ought not to escape the attention of mutual policy-holders generally. It is not a pleasant reflection, that while seven dollars of their provident funds go to the payment of losses by death, four dollars are appropriated to the support and endowment of agents and canvassers. If to this be added the princely salaries and perquisites of the executive officers and favorite lawyers of the leading Companies, the abuse seems so intolerable that it is scarcely surprising that the business of life insurance, under the present system, is rapidly approaching its decadence.

There is another vicious practice under this system, which, if generally apprehended, would increase the indifference of the public to swell the overgrown balance-sheets of the great companies. We allude to the complex machinery for investing the funds and yearly accumulations of the policy-holders, in place of dividing at least part of the latter to their proper individual ownership, which we will illustrate by reference to the recent report of the Mutual Life. In a brief paragraph, the other day, we referred to this report, as advertised in our own paper, that policy-holders and others interested in the business of Life Insurance, might examine and dissect the figures for themselves. At the same time we gave the results of the past year, in brief, on the authority of the report itself. This notice, we regret to hear, was taken by some of the officials of the Mutual Company, as dictated by an unfriendly, if not hostile spirit, to this particular concern. We are quite sure that the paragraph is liable to no such interpretation, unless it be claimed that our failure to speak in praise of the management, (of the inside details of which we are not fully informed,) on our own authority, in place of recapitulating the resulting figures of the officers of the Company; and this would be unjust, as we neither canvassed nor disputed their statements of fact.

But this is aside from our present business with the report, as showing that while 4 ₱ cent. per annum is all that is required to secure all policies and their accretion, $52,000,000 in amount, nine-tenths of the sum are placed at 7 ₱ cent. on Bond and Mortgage, and only one-tenth in productive and always available public Stocks. And this great difference, it is clear to all who have studied or closely observed the costly system of agents and high-priced salaries, is due neither to convenience nor security. Certainly not to the convenience or economy of administration. And when security and availability are consulted, the report itself shows that the Stocks of the Company ($4,200,000 in United States Stocks) are worth, and so reckoned, at a premium of nearly 15 ₱ cent., while no allowance is made for discounts, depreciation, or defects in Bond and Mortgage account, supposing the whole or a good part to be turned into cash for return to the policy-holders by way of reimbursement of the mutual earnings or dividends on their policies, about $23,000,000 in amount for the last twenty or thirty years. Defects, of a legal nature, there should be none, if one or two hundred thousand dollars a year reported to be levied upon the Bond and Mortgage borrower for fees and searches paid to the lawyers of the Company, (in addition to $28,000 a year charged to the Company for legal services,) be deemed an effectual bar to such accidents.

But we apprehend that the immense disproportion of Bonds and Mortgages is closely allied to the commissions and salaries and perquisites of the agents and other extra officials of the Company. The agents secure life policies to large amounts, and yielding, of course, large commissions, repeated every year and perpetuated with the policy, in consideration of placing Mortgages on the Real Estate of the assessed with the Company, under guarantee against their disturbance. This is part of the solution of the $268,000 a year salaries, and $667,000 a year commissions and commutation of commissions, that figure in the present report. The other expenses figure for $415,000, and the three items together amount to $1,350,000, while the claims by death, during the year, amount to only $2,253,000.

The continuance of this measure of extravagance may be deemed needful to stimulate the balance-sheet of the Company to $75,000,000 or $100,000,000. But it does *not* seem desirable to the old policy-holders. Waiving the risk of an explosion, under this forcing process, in some such disaster as overwhelmed the Albert Life of London, it would be the part of prudence to withdraw the $23,000,000 already accumulated in dividends, rather than trust $25,000,000 more to the charge of the high-salaried officials and their richly-endowed agents of the company. If these people were only satisfied with the careful administration of $52,000,000, requiring for maintenance only four ₱ cent. a year, the old policy-holders would not object. *Then* it could not be pretended that an expenditure of even one-third the sum of $1,350,000 a year would be needful to keep the business of the Company in a healthy condition. This is our own belief, and the conviction is not a new one. We express it without the slightest personal bearing, for we should say as much if a better set of men in administration were possible.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

☞ THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

We offer the remainder of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, limited to $20,000 to the mile, to close out the loan.

A LONG STRETCH OF ROAD, INCLUDING THE NEW-JERSEY SECTION, IS FINISHED, AND TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING INTO JERSEY CITY. From Oswego eastward THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York division alone prevents RUNNING THROUGH FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO. On the incomplete section the MASONRY and GRADING are finished, and ballasting and track-laying progressing with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE ROAD OF THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

For sale or exchanged for Government and other securities at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., corner William-st.,

OFFER FOR SALE the small quantity remaining unsold of the INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and recommend them as an undoubted FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY. Present earnings *more than double* the amount required to pay interest, and constantly increasing.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ GOLD BONDS,
FIRST-CLASS.
ST. LOUIS CITY WATER LOAN.

Principal and interest payable in gold at Bank of Commerce. This is an excellent time to exchange Government bonds and get a first-class security, paying a much larger income. For sale by

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

$300,000,000

UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT.

FUNDED LOAN.

PRINCIPAL redeemable at par after 1st May, 1881, in United States Gold Coin of the present standard; interest payable quarterly in United States Gold Coin, and both Principal and Interest exempt from taxation, whether under Federal, State, Municipal or Local Authority.

AS AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS, APPROVED JULY 14, 1870, AND JAN. 20, 1871.

The Proceeds of these Bonds are to be applied to the Redemption and Cancellation of United States Five-Twenty Bonds; as provided in said acts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

The Secretary of the Treasury having concluded with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and themselves; and with Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and themselves, a contract for the negotiation of the remaining Five per cent. Bonds of the Funded Loan of the United States; the undersigned are prepared to receive applications at par and accrued interest for any part of

$300,000,000

UNITED STATES 5s OF 1881,

Issued under the acts of Congress above mentioned.

Applications may be made payable either in cash (in gold) or in Five-twenty Bonds of any issue.

The Bonds now offered ARE ALL THAT REMAIN OF THE $500,000,000 FIVE PER CENTS. AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS, and it is hardly necessary to say that the combination intrusted with the management of this negotiation embraces connections in Europe and America which practically insure the placing of the entire amount and the REDEMPTION OF $300,000,000 OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, AFTER WHICH ONLY FOUR AND ONE-HALF AND FOUR PER CENT. BONDS WILL REMAIN FOR HOLDERS OF FIVE-TWENTIES DECLINING THIS LAST OPPORTUNITY TO EXCHANGE FOR FIVE PER CENTS.

The Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. The Registered Bonds are in like amounts, with the addition of denominations of $20,000 and $50,000. Interest, PAYABLE QUARTERLY, will commence from 1st of February, the first interest payment being May 1, 1873.

The Bonds may, at the option of the holder, be registered, and United States Treasury Checks for interest thereon will be sent from Washington to the Post-office address of the holder, in any part of America or Europe.

Applications will be received at the office of either of the undersigned, and must be accompanied by the required deposit.

Payment in gold will be made as follows:

5 Per Cent.	**On Application.**
5 Per Cent.	**On Allotment.**
40 Per Cent.	**On May 1.**
50 Per Cent.	**On June 1.**

When preferred, the deposit upon application may be made in currency or any United States bonds.

Interest at 5 per cent. (gold) per annum will be added from Feb. 1 to the date of the several payments.

Payment in Five-twenties will be made by exchanging Bond for Bond, interest being adjusted to Feb. 1. The preliminary deposit of 5 per cent. in such cases will be returned upon receipt of the Five-twenties, the class of which must be specified in the application.

The Books will be opened simultaneously in Europe and America on the *4th inst., and remain open until the evening of the 7th inst.*, and the allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter.

Provisional receipts (scrip) will be given for the deposits. The Bonds will be furnished at as early a date as practicable against corresponding amounts of Five-twenty Bonds or payment in full.

Should the allotment of Bonds not equal the subscription, the preliminary deposit in each case will be returned forthwith to the extent of the excess.

When desired we will furnish the coin (without commission) and make settlement in currency, and will also receive at current market price, any Bonds of United States other than Five-twenties.

JAY COOKE & CO.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

Applications will also be received by Messrs. FISK & HATCH, VERMILYE & CO., HENRY CLEWS & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., FIRST NATIONAL and FOURTH NATIONAL BANKS, from whom the forms may be procured.

To Investors.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 23½, cash; $1 26¼, seller March; No. 3 do., $1 10; Rejected, 97c.@98c. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 30¼c.@30½c., cash; 31½c.@31¾c., seller March; Rejected, 27½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 2 at 26⅛c.; Rejected, 23c. Rye dull and drooping at 66c.@67c. for No. 2. Barley dull and drooping; sales of No. 2 Fall at 70c.@70½c.; No. 3, 54c.@56c. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork nominally $12, for cash; sales at $12 30, seller March. Lard steady at $7 30, cash; $7 50, seller March. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Green Meats strong; sales of Shoulders at $3 75@$3 85; Hams, $7 50 for 18 lbs. average. Dressed Hogs firm at $4 65@$5 for Heavy and Light. Whisky steady at 87½c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, and 12,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye; and 3,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged; no shipping facilities. Wheat dull and lower on medium and low grades; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 34½@$1 34¾; No. 2 Red Winter, $2@$2 03; No. 3, $1 80@$1 85. Corn dull and drooping, closing lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 31c.@32c. at East St. Louis, on track. Oats dull and declining; sales of No. 2 at 28c. at East St. Louis, on track; 29½c.@30c., this side. Barley quiet and unchanged at 80c.@90c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 75c.@78c. for No. 2. Pork quiet and unchanged at $13. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; sales of Shoulders at 4½c.@4¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6⅞c.@7c. for jobbing and order lots. Bacon dull; sales of Shoulders at 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Lard firm at 7¼c. for Steam. Whisky in improved demand at 89c. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs steady at $3 90@$4 30, mostly at $4@$4 20. Receipts—2,200 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 14,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Flour was active; Western Spring, $7 25@$8; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat firmer; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring advanced 1c. ₱ bushel; sales, 7,500 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 56; 2,500 bushels Milwaukee No 1 Spring at $1 65; 350 bushels Iowa Spring at $1 58½; 3,000 bushels Port Washington Club at $1 64. Corn steady; sales, 4,000 bushels No. 2, on track, at 52c.; 7,500 bushels No. 2, in railroad elevators, at 53c. Oats quiet; sales, 2,200 bushels Western at 40c.; 1,400 bushels free on car at 41c. Barley firm; sales, 1,000 bushels Western at 85c.; Canada held at 85c. [illegible]. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley Malt steady; Western, $1 [illegible]; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. The balance of the market is unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—Flour quiet but firm at $8 10@$8 40. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 75@$1 78. Corn firm and in fair demand at 40c. Other Grains steady and unchanged. Butter steady. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard quiet at 7¼c. for Steam; buyers at 7⅛c.; Kettle, 7¾c. Bulk Meats in fair demand at previous prices. Bacon steady; sales of Shoulders at 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Green Meats—Nothing doing in Shoulders or Sides; Hams sold at 9¼c. for 14 lbs. averages. Live Hogs firm at $4 40@$4 85; principal sales to shippers at $4 50@$4 65; to butchers, $4 70@$4 85; receipts, 1,200. Whisky firm at 88c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 5.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce and no sales. Corn dull; sales of 1,200 bushels at 60c. Barley held at $1 10 for choice Canada; sales of 5,000 bushels on private terms. Corn-meal—$1 30 for Bolted; $1 27 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—Flour firm and in fair demand; sales of Family Extra at $7 50; A No. 1, $8 25; Fancy, $9 25. Wheat active and firm at $1 70@$1 75. Corn firm at 42c. Oats firm at 30c.@31c. Rye firm at 85c.@90c., all on arrival. Pork quiet at $13. Bulk Meats—Sales of Shoulders at 4½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6½c.; Hams, 9¼c.@9½c., all loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Bacon—Sales of Shoulders at 5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8¼c. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12c.@12½c., all packed. Lard sold at 8c.@8½c.; keg, 9c.@9½c.; order lots, ¼c. higher. Whisky firm at 89c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 75; No. 2 do., $1 70. Corn and Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady and firmer at 17¼c. for car lots; 18c.@18½c. for trade lots.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 31¼; No. 2, $1 25. Oats steady at 26¼c. for No. 2. Corn dull and unsettled at 37c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 68c. for No. 1. Barley dull and lower at 78c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour and 22,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—Cotton in fair demand; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 5,789 bales; gross receipts, 6,783 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,018 bales; coastwise, 1,015 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 4,800 bales; stock, 212,450 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.—Cotton dull; Ordinary, 17¼c.@18c.; good Ordinary, 18¼c.@18¼c.; Low Middling, 19c.@19¼c.; Middling, 19¾c.@19⅞c.; net receipts, 1,471 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,872 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 44,227 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 5.—Cotton heavy; Good Ordinary, 17c.; net receipts, 3,035 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 73,032 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb 5, 1873.

The sales effected on this forenoon in horned Cattle were on the basis of last Monday's rates; the Cattle dealt in were from common to fair quality. Beeves trade was small, and the market closed slow. Milch Cows are dull; general rates of sales from $40@$70 ₱ head, with a few from $80@$95 ₱ head; there are too many Cows on the market. Veals are not quoted. Grass Calves sell from $4 50@$5 50 ₱ head, with one choice Calf at $9. There was a large but slow trade in Sheep on yesterday afternoon, prices from 5¼c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.; on this forenoon trade in Sheep was small, prices from 5¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; the markets closed dull. Trade in Hogs has fallen somewhat, although sales are freely effected at following rates: Live Hogs from 5⅜c.@5½c. ₱ lb., with some choice lots held for 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed from 6½c.@7c. ₱ lb.; Light Pigs at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; Western Dressed from 5¾c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 742 Illinois and Ohio Sheep, mixed lots, weight 59,750 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 391 Ohio Sheep, weight 34,390 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 373 Illinois Sheep, weight 31,410 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 395 Ohio Sheep, weight 32,180 lbs., at $6 68¾ ₱ cwt.; 168 Illinois Sheep, weight 14,740 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 179 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,460 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 195 Illinois Sheep, weight 17,290 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 110 Sheep, weight 9,700 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 150 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,270 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 72 Ohio Sheep, weight 7,070 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 532 Ohio Sheep, weight 53,350 lbs., at $7 56¼ ₱ cwt.; 145 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,560 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, Hume & Elliott sold 116 Sheep, weight 10,590 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 81 Sheep, weight 7,270 lbs., at 5¾c. [illegible]

RECEIPTS.

[illegible]

BUFFALO, Feb. 5.—The Cattle receipts to-day [illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 5—11 A. M.—Consols opened at [illegible]

[illegible] opened irregular. Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1 P. M.—The market is dull, with a downward tendency. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10½d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 61s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for New Mess. Lard 38s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

4½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales 4,000 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Produce—Spirits Turpentine, 15d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Bacon 37s. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles. Linseed-oil, £34@£35 ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 49s. @50s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 5—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 51s. ₱ cwt.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART AT AUCTION
AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY,
No. 82 5TH-AV.
A GRAND COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
At 8 o'clock on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 17 AND 18.

In presenting these paintings for exhibition and sale, Messrs. Williams & Everett would frankly state that by reason of the great fire in November, the demand in Boston for fine works of art has been so affected that they have deemed it expedient to transfer a large portion of their valuable stock of paintings to New-York to be sold at the Somerville Gallery, where they are now on exhibition free.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, FEB. 7, AT 10 A. M., AT THE sales-rooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, good parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, &c. At 2 P. M., rosewood pianos, parlor suites. At 3½, velvet and other carpets, &c.

JERE JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF $15,000 WORTH of fine silver-plated ware spoons, forks, and cutlery,

will be continued daily,
at No. 18 John-st.,
commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., until further notice.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, Thursday, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, within their store: Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo E. Miller, and can be seen on Pier No. 10 East River. Immediately after, within their store, 93 cases Valencia Oranges, ex Manhattan.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—ON THURSDAY, FEB. 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 184 Water-st., the entire stock of E. H. Reeves & Co., consisting of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., by order of

GEORGE RICARDO, Assignee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $2,500 TO give immediate services in a substantial business of high renown; lucrative money-making monopoly, showing several hundreds per cent. profit on the manufacture, in brisk demand at home and abroad. Incomer may easily realize $10,000 per annum by salary and share of profits. Address PARTNERSHIP, *Herald* Up-town Branch Office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.—For sale the wood and willow ware business of the late Harvey S. Law; the best of reasons for selling. Apply on the premises to S. J. SHERMAN, No. 32 Fulton-st., New-York.

$300.—A PERSON OF BUSINESS capacity is desired as partner in an established standard monthly publication. Address WIRT, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND GOOD-WILL of one of the oldest-established lumber-yards in the City. Apply to SIMPSON, CLAPP & CO., No. 118 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

[illegible]

EMPLOYERS

can always be promptly supplied with DOMESTIC HELP

ODELL'S,

No. 109 W. [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible]

SALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED.

[illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

[illegible]

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. W. J. Florence.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BUFFALO BILL—Mr. J. B. Studley.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. Neil Warner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—LECTURE by Mr. Allan Carr.—"Success in Life."

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Miss Anna E. Dickinson on "Joan of Arc."

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The eagerness of some people to hunt down an honored character at the first scandal, is something remarkable. We see it somewhat in the avidity with which these Credit Mobilier scandals are taken up by the Press. But a more striking instance has been given in the case of a house which, for sixty years, has been conducting business here on the highest principles of commercial honor. We mean, Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & CO. This well-known firm, under a most complicated and exacting law, which is constantly unconsciously violated by our merchants, undervalued certain metallic articles, imported to New-York, to the amount, we believe, of some $800 as compared with the Government valuation. This valuation vitiated the whole invoice, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. There is also a question relating to certain duplicate invoices, which the firm claim are not theirs own, but belong to their correspondents in Liverpool, from whom they purchase. The question between them and the Custom-house authorities is an exceedingly nice and difficult one, and might occur without the slightest fraud on their part. It is to be settled by the courts. But at the first rumors of it in this City, the Democratic Press, glad at an opportunity to hold up a well-known respectable Republican firm to obloquy, began a course of most shameful detraction. In the case of an honored firm of sixty years' standing, character ought to be an immense presumption in their favor, and it is clearly impossible that Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & CO. would, for $800, have knowingly risked a million, and a character which to them is worth many millions.

Contrary to the expectation raised by the debate of the last two days, the Senate yesterday killed Senator SHERMAN'S Finance bill. This was done, however, by a close vote, and one in direct contradiction to the tenor of the votes on amendments submitted the previous day. The defeat of the bill was the work of the Western and Southern Senators, and if the vote in its favor had been weighed instead of counted, the result might have been different. Mr. SHERMAN'S bill consisted of two portions, one relating to free banking, the other to resumption. The opposition undoubtedly was directed to the latter, and it may be that free banking may yet be secured, as there are several bills for that purpose before Congress.

There are indications that the Administration is inclined to take the buttons off its foils in dealing with Utah and the Mormons. Preliminary to the more energetic treatment of the surviving "relic of barbarism," a bill has been proposed by Gen. LOGAN giving the United States courts wider jurisdiction in the matter of plural wives, and the power to choose their own juries. Armed with these very simple weapons, it seems that the fight of the Government with BRIGHAM YOUNG would be certain in its issue and not over tedious.

We observe that the bill introduced by Senator WEISMANN for the consolidation of the City and County of New-York, has been "read twice and referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, reported favorably from said committee, and committed to the Committee of the Whole." As this bill was passed by both Houses of last Legislature, and only vetoed by ex-Gov. HOFFMAN long after the adjournment, there should be no difficulty in putting it promptly on its passage. It is a necessary preliminary to any scheme of charter amendment, it would involve a very considerable annual saving to the tax-payers of New-York, and besides greatly simplifying the system of local book-keeping, it would remove a great many of the opportunities which exist for frauds upon the Treasury. Such reasons are more than enough to secure for it the immediate attention of the Legislature.

It is decided that we are to have an addition to the Navy. Eight new vessels have been authorized by the agreement of the two Houses on the report of the Conference Committee. The measure is one that has encountered little opposition, and one which the whole country will be glad to see carried into effect.

If Congressmen—even expiring Congressmen—think they can safely indulge their spite against Mr. CRESWELL for his part in abolishing the franking privilege, by embarrassing the Post-office Department, they are mistaken. Of this character we take opposition to the postal car system to be. That system is absolutely essential to the even respectable performance of the business of the office, and ought to be improved and extended, not crippled. Certainly, our mails are badly enough managed now, without turning back to any clumsier methods or more confused arrangements. Meanwhile, it is encouraging to hear that the benefits of the free delivery system—an admirable improvement—are to be considerably extended.

Some people will go a good deal out of their way to mark their hostility to THE TIMES. For example, Coroner KEENAN, who selected the disreputable jury who tried to whitewash the indicted murderer SIMMONS, said that he bailed his amiable protégé to mark his defiance of our strictures upon the verdict. As we never said that Coroner KEENAN either understood his duty or cared for either law or decency, he need hardly have taken so much pains to prove these facts. The public is to be congratulated on the circumstance that FELLOWS and his gang, instead of holding the position of public prosecutors, are now reduced to their natural position of counsel for the lowest class of criminals. But for the promptness of District-Attorney PHELPS, we might have had, yesterday, a shameful miscarriage of justice, and SIMMONS might have been, ere now, far beyond the reach of the officers of the law. From the effects of the blunder, or worse, of a rowdy Coroner and a jury of pot-house politicians, the community has been saved by the intervention of an upright and honest District-Attorney.

In our Albany dispatches will be found a brief summary of Mr. DORMAN B. EATON'S very able and exhaustive argument in regard to the Police Justices bill. It is gratifying to observe that the Judiciary Committee seems to be thoroughly impressed with the necessity of defeating the tactics of delay which were so successfully tried last year by the representatives of the Justices. A very large proportion of the crime of this City is undoubtedly due to the debased condition of our inferior courts. Political influence of the lowest description has reigned unchecked for years, in both civil and police district courts. There seems to be some constitutional obstacle in the way of reforming the civil district courts. Mr. EATON has shown very conclusively that there are none to prevent a summary mode of dealing with the police courts, and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in getting the bill in question put through all its stages of progress.

The decision of Vice-Chancellor DODD on what is known as "the great railroad question," was delivered in the New-Jersey Court of Chancery yesterday. The decision stamps as illegal the Stanhope and other charters obtained by the National Railway Company. It enjoins this corporation from constructing, in the State of New-Jersey, the main portion of a through line between New-York and Philadelphia, and throws back into the hands of the Legislature at Trenton the business of providing a valid charter for the much-needed direct communication between the first and second cities of the Union. The struggle now lies between the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has at length been driven to apply for a charter for a new line, and the parties who introduced, several weeks ago, the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad bill.

The Mayor and the City.

The work of constructing a charter for the government of New-York City is, at best, a very difficult one, calling for patience and forbearance on all sides, a strict and conscientious regard for the welfare of the public, and a general surrender of personal interests. These are qualities which are not often exercised in political questions, and it is very hard to produce them on demand at any given moment. They are, however, especially requisite now; and, therefore, we are sorry to see Mayor HAVEMEYER taking any step which tends to complicate difficulties already sufficiently grave. He has written another letter. Mayor HAVEMEYER is an excellent man in many respects, and we very gladly gave him what support we could during the contest last November. Most of the other papers in the City opposed him. Some, like the *Tribune*, called him an "old fogy;" others, like the *World*, said that he was the mere tool of rogues. We took the liberty of defending him. No doubt Mr. TILDEN would say that *he* suggested this course to us—that he it was who gave us some smelling salts, and kept up our courage. But that was one of the periods during which Mr. TILDEN went to bed and pulled the clothes over his head. He did not know whether LAWRENCE or HAVEMEYER would win, and he kept concealed until the thing was settled, and he could safely come forth, and declare his sentiments, like the spirited little man that he is. At any rate, Mr. HAVEMEYER was elected, and he owed nothing whatever to the support of the persons or papers who are now toadying him. We do not mean to insinuate that he owes anything to us. Nobody does.

Well, Mr. HAVEMEYER was elected. Among the first things that he did was to nominate a disreputable lobbyist for a tolerably good position. He followed this up by one or two similar moves, and then he surrendered himself to a malady which has ruined many a public man of greater parts than Mr. HAVEMEYER. We mean the malady which leads an official to publish letters in the newspapers. Before anybody had asked Mr. HAVEMEYER to be Mayor, he wrote a letter declining the nomination. We advised him to keep it in his pocket. But when a gentleman who has been a few years out of public life, and wishes to re-enter it, takes it into his head to produce a new edition of the *Complete Letter-Writer*, it is difficult to restrain his ardor. Mr. HAVEMEYER sent his letter to all the papers, and no doubt it was very much admired. He has now written another letter, which all the papers lately engaged in abusing him received with joy. The *Tribune*, which denounced him as an old fogy, thinks it a model. It says the letter proves that "one wing of the coalition begins to show signs of ill-digestion of its victory,"—although how a wing digests, and what ill-digestion has to do with victory, or, indeed, what is ill-digestion at all, the paper "founded by HORACE GREELEY" might find it hard to explain. But, at least, it is clear that Mr. HAVEMEYER has made a hit in the ranks of the enemy. Everybody who opposed the Reform Party last Fall is delighted with him. Under the stimulus of this encouragement, it is not improbable that Mayor HAVEMEYER may be as often seen in print as his immediate predecessor, and that they may be remembered as the two most prolific letter-writers in local annals.

If practice in this kind of composition enabled Mr. HAVEMEYER to express his meaning clearly, we might have the less reason to regret his propensity for devoting that time to letter-writing which might, with greater advantage, be devoted to the performance of his duties. What is it that he has to complain of? His new supporter, the *Tribune*, says that he complains of the "Custom-house." This is a baby cry. Everybody who knows the facts is aware that Collector ARTHUR takes singularly little part in active politics. Even Mr. HAVEMEYER'S new friend admits that the Custom-house is being managed in a very efficient manner. We have seen the Surveyor appointed in defiance of ordinary political rules. But, says Mr. HAVEMEYER, it is proposed by the Republicans to remove only certain heads of departments, and "exempt" others. Now, the Mayor ought to know better than to repeat the idle gossip of the streets. What the Republicans propose, as we understand, is to legislate *all* the heads of departments out of office, and begin again with a clean page. "Is DELAFIELD SMITH to be kept in?" a correspondent asks. We hope not. We are not much in the secrets of party management. But we maintain that if one head of a department is to go, *all* should go, and then there will be at least no favoritism. This may be what Mr. HAVEMEYER calls a system of Government "utterly destructive to (*sic*) all direct official responsibility." The fact is that he seems to seek a power which is in opposition to the general framework of our Government. He asks to be a "Boss" on a gigantic scale. Neither the President of the United States, nor the Governor of any State, has the power which Mr. HAVEMEYER seeks, and in the claims to which a few doctrinaires seem inclined to support him. When, however, Mr. HAVEMEYER accuses the party which nominated him to his present office of being guided by the "merest partisan ends," of "political jobbery," of desiring to form a "new Ring," "involving both the National and State Administrations in peril, if not in disaster," he uses language which would come well enough from a Cincinnati Reformer, but, we venture to say, comes with very bad grace from the mouth of a Mayor just elected on the nomination of the Republican Party.

The truth is that the charter is still in an inchoate condition. We confess we know very little about the intentions of the Republican leaders in regard to it. Whenever the measure is produced in a complete state, we shall exercise our usual freedom in criticising it. But we are not prepared, with Mayor HAVEMEYER, to condemn the Republican Party before it has had time to make itself heard. A charter cannot be made in a night. But if we are all to get in a passion over it, and write foolish letters to the newspapers, the inevitable difficulties of the task will not be lessened. For our own parts, we hope the Legislature will act with wisdom and calmness, disregarding rash letters on the one hand, and fatal advice from enemies on the other.

Slaves of the Lamp.

Prof. TYNDALL'S appeal for the foundation of professorships for the study of pure science should be received with careful attention by our people. There can be no question that one of the great impediments to the intellectual progress of the nation has been that its teachers have been compelled to do so much material work. There is hardly a professor in one of our colleges who can live on his salary. He is compelled to lecture, to write popular books, to go into extraneous business, and to seek, by one means or the other, outside of his science, to make both ends meet. Many of the professors, also, have too much tuition to do. A scientific man, having three lessons a day to hear and to prepare for, will not have much leisure or vitality left for original investigation. The spring of the mind, which is one of the highest qualities of the student, is bent by daily toil. The intellect is not fresh for scientific discovery. The attention is absorbed in details, and withdrawn from general principles. The man is wearied out by business, and has not sufficient elasticity to open the way into new paths of investigation. The great scientific discoveries in the world have not been made during incessant teaching. The leaders of science, the world over, have had a considerable degree of leisure. There ought to be, in all of our universities, chairs for earnest students, who should have but little teaching to do, and whose time should be mainly given to original research. A small degree of tuition, as Prof. TYNDALL says, is probably better for every savant, but with a comparative few, the great proportion of their time should be left to them for experiment and study.

It has been wittily said, that as much capital is necessary to write a history as to start a grocery business. The great historians of the world have all leisure and ample properties. In like manner, to be an eminent discoverer in science, a man must have the fruits of a good income—time and means to study and experiment, and a support outside of his intellectual pursuits. It is this kind of support which the German universities give. The Professors are often compelled to personally instruct their students only a short time each day, and have thus leisure to make those great discoveries for which Germany is so eminent. The Royal Institution, in London, offers somewhat similar facilities, and, if we regard the distinguished leaders of science in England, we see that nearly all either have private fortunes or positions in some scientific institution, which enable them to study and investigate. DARWIN, and LYLE, and MURCHISON, and SEDGWICK, and many, others, had private fortunes, while men like TYNDALL, HUXLEY, CARPENTER, and WALLACE, had positions in intellectual institutions, which gave them means and time to investigate.

In this country, our colleges and universities ought, here and there, to give this kind of support to the students of pure truth. Nothing is more important to the intellectual progress of the country, than that there should be scattered about within it, men who are not making money or aiming at practical ends, but are studying truth for truth's sake. Such men purify the whole atmosphere of their communities. Their labors give an example of the highest efforts of the human intellect. They are searching for absolute truth, without reference to human approval or human reward. They are priests of science, and in their temples thousands of young and ardent minds throughout the nation will derive an inspiration which will be felt in every branch of practical life. As Prof. TYNDALL has so well shown, it is the abstract student who prepares the way for the practical discoverer, and had it not been for these silent "men of the lamp," who never labored for human reward, the best discoveries of modern times might not have been made. Amid the hot struggles of politics, the competition of business, the low greed for wealth, it is of incalculable benefit to the nation that there should be men of genius in their closets, who are seeking neither money nor office, but in silence and obscurity are toiling for truth itself.

Nowhere are such men more needed than in New-York City. It is with no wish to be uncomplimentary to our institutions of learning that we say that at present they have them not. The great difficulty, however, in our City colleges and schools, and in some of the New-England colleges, is the fear of admitting to such chairs men of too great independence of thought. The conservative and religious element in our universities is so strong that we dread these free investigations. We believe we are not exaggerating the truth when we say that with all the nation's admiration of Prof. TYNDALL'S genius, there are not more than two colleges now in this country who dare offer him a professor's chair, and this solely on account of his supposed heretical religious views. The same would be equally true of HUXLEY. We trust that the eloquent appeal of Prof. TYNDALL will induce some of those men who are such an honor to this country—our wealthy mercantile benefactors—to found chairs here and there in our colleges, solely for study and the investigation of truth, making, perhaps, a condition of an occasional publication, but requiring no constant tuition, or outside labor for support. Men who confer such benefactions would stimulate the intellect of the whole nation, and help to raise the people to a higher grade of culture. Their reward would come back in nobler aspirations among our young men, in lives consecrated to the highest objects of the human intellect, and in practical and beneficent discoveries which would result from these closet-studies.

Central Park as a Local Investment.

The annual report, just issued, of the Department of Public Parks, gives some interesting details regarding the actual money value to the City of its great public playground. Up to January, 1872, the Central Park had cost the City $12,448,628. Of this sum $5,028,844 had been paid for land, and $7,419,798 for construction. Of the latter item, it is almost unnecessary to remark that at least a million and a half could have been saved, had we not been afflicted for a year and a half with the tasteless, extravagant, and corrupt administration of SWEENY, HILTON, and FIELDS. Taking things as they are, however, the annual interest paid by the City on the bonds issued to pay for the land and construction of Central Park is $742,924. In other words, the original cost of Central Park imposes on the local treasury an additional annual burden of about three-quarters of a million of dollars. To prove that it has been a good investment, it is necessary to show that the increased valuation of property affected by the Park yields in taxation enough, or more than enough, to pay for the annual interest upon the cost of the Park. The Commissioners limit their calculations to the three wards in the immediate neighborhood of the Park—the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second. It is shown that while in 1856, before the Park was begun, the assessed valuation of the real estate of these three wards amounted to $26,429,565, it amounted in 1871, after the Park had been completed, to $185,801,195. This shows in fifteen years an increased valuation of $159,371,630. This increased valuation yielded, under the rate of taxation of 1871, $3,469,520 to the City Treasury. Deducting from this the annual interest charge upon Central Park bonds, the City is shown to have gained from the construction of Central Park a net increased revenue of $2,726,595, which in about five years would refund the capital required to redeem these bonds.

While the Commissioners are perfectly justified in taking this method of proving their case, perhaps a more exact way would be to contrast the proportion of increased valuation in the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards with the proportionate increase over the rest of the City. In 1856, the total assessed valuation of the real estate of New-York was about $312,000,000. Of this, the valuation of the three wards in question was one-twelfth, or about eight and one-half per cent. In 1871 the assessed valuation of real estate throughout the City was $797,000,000, and of this, the valuation of the three wards around the Park was a little over one-fourth, or about twenty-five per cent. Or, to put it in another way, while the valuation of the nineteen wards not immediately affected by the construction of Central Park has risen in fifteen years over one hundred per cent., that of the three wards immediately affected by it has risen six hundred per cent. Had property in the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards appreciated in value since 1856 at the rate maintained over the rest of the City, it would have been valued in 1871 at about $53,000,000. In point of fact, it was valued at $185,750,000. The difference between these two amounts—$132,750,000—represents what may fairly be called the excess of valuation due to the construction of Central Park. Under the rate of 1871—2.17 per cent.—this excess of valuation yielded an excess of taxation amounting to over two and three-quarters millions of dollars. Deduct the three-quarters of a million of interest-charge, and the City may claim an absolute gain to its tax receipts, due to the construction of Central Park, of at least two millions of dollars per annum. Apart from all other considerations, this shows, pretty conclusively, that the improvement on the Municipal estate effected in the purchase and construction of Central Park was a very good business investment.

Our Jury System.

The facts which have been made public about the jury in the Tweed case have called attention anew to our jury system, and to the dangers to which its present condition exposes the cause of justice. But facts which pointed in the same direction were long ago disclosed. Then the condition of things was such that nothing resulted from the knowledge of the facts of which we speak. Perhaps it may be of use now, in the light of recent events, to recall them.

Juries for the courts of the United States were for many years selected from the same jury list, and by the same officials, as the juries in the State courts. Under the law of 1840, as under the law of 1800, those jurors were directed to be "designated by ballot, lot, or otherwise, according to the mode of forming such juries now practiced and hereafter to be practiced" in the State courts. The courts of the United States in this City, under this law, used the State machinery; and whenever a grand or petit jury was ordered, the Clerk of the United States Court went to the office of our County Clerk, and in his presence drew the names of so many jurors as were ordered out of the box in which the County Clerk kept the names of the jurors for the State courts. This plan worked well enough for years. But some eight or ten years ago the system began to show this strange result—namely, that the same men appeared on the juries term after term. One term they would be on a grand jury, and the next on a petit jury. One term they would be drawn for the Circuit Court and the next time for the District Court. Their faces came to be well known about the United States Court building, and they were spoken of as "cast-iron jurymen." The subject at last attracted the attention of the Judges. Judge NELSON inquired into the matter, and found that though the names were drawn by lot out of the County Clerk's box, so few names were in the box that the cast-iron men were almost certain to be drawn. In one case, when the Clerk had been ordered to draw fifteen jurors, there were only eighteen names in the box. The examination satisfied the Court that some one in the County Clerk's office, who had charge of, or access to, the box, stuffed it whenever a jury was to be drawn for the courts of the United States. Sufficient reason for this proceeding was to be found in the fact that jurors were paid two dollars a day in the United States Courts, for the persons in authority in the County Clerk's office were sure to discover, and equally sure to avail themselves of this opportunity of pensioning some of their hangers-on at the rate of $2 a day.

The opportunity which such a system afforded for controlling the jury, at any term at which an important case was to be tried, for or against an unscrupulous man was obvious. No Court having any regard for its character, as a means of securing justice between man and man, could allow such a system to prevail; and we think that, from the time that Judge NELSON made the inquiry of which we have spoken, no jury for either of the United States courts in this City has been drawn in the office of the County Clerk of this County. They were drawn for a time from Kings County; but the same difficulty was soon found to prevail there. When the Eastern District was established, Judge BENEDICT, deeming that there was nothing in the provisions of the law of 1840 which made the United States courts dependent upon the State officers for their juries, directed the Clerk of the Court to make up his own jury list, and draw from it the names of the jurors required; and in November, 1867, a similar system was adopted by Judges NELSON and BLATCHFORD in this district. Since that time the character of the juries in the courts of the United States has been uniformly high, comparing very satisfactorily with those of the "cast-iron" age.

Five years ago, therefore, it was announced to the people of our City, by this public action of the United States Judges, that the County Clerk's office could not be depended upon for dealing honestly with the jury-box, if the question of two dollars a day to the juryman came in. Is it anything remarkable, therefore, that when a case which afforded such opportunities as this case of TWEED, was to be tried, there should be something "a little peculiar" about the jury? What else was to be expected? What change has there been for the better in the County Clerk's office within the last five years? Does not the same corrupt dynasty still control it? When the rising tide of reform shall clear out the County Clerk's office, and the Sheriff's office, as it has done some of our judicial offices, then we may hope for better things. We do not mean that help should not be sought from the Legislature. There may well be preventives against the dangers of this present state of things, which the Legislature can apply, and such preventives should be sought by all means. But whatever changes in the law may be made, honesty and faithfulness in the officials by whom the law is executed are essential. Honest men in office are the great remedy for the evils of the body politic.

Our Educational Interests.

In referring to the contemplated changes in the Board of Public Instruction some days ago, we suggested that the consideration of the proposed law separately from the charter was, on the whole, fortunate, since it would put the measure on its merits. This will not be the case, however, unless those who are interested in the matter pay immediate and careful attention to it. Those who framed the bill which we recently criticised have something positive to work for, and are likely to act with energy in the matter. It will not do for those who see and appreciate the vital defects of the measure to stop with pointing them out. They must propose something better, and the members of the Council of Political Reform and of the Committee of Seventy will fall short of their duty if they do not take care to be ably represented before the committees of the Legislature which meets at Albany this afternoon, to hear arguments for and against the bill proposed. Our citizens not only demand early and entire relief from the rule of the Tammany Ring, and the creatures whom it fastened upon our Board of Public Instruction; they will insist that the educational interests of the City shall not be handed over to the keeping of any other ring. The capture of this department of our City Government by any clique or set of men would be a great misfortune, and one not easily repaired. The Council of Political Reform, the Committee of Seventy, and the Legislature will doubtless guard carefully against any such result as this. As the first step to this end, we trust that the committees having the matter in charge will look carefully into the antecedents of those who may urge the passage of the bill now before them. We are told that ten days ago, when it was expected the first hearing would take place, an individual whose name appeared very frequently in THE TIMES some months ago, in connection with the Tammany frauds, was present to urge the passage of this bill. Such advocacy ought to kill a measure less objectionable even than this, and if the matter is watched is sure to do so.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mayor MEDILL, of Chicago, has succeeded in arousing the indignation of a class of citizens who may be said to have a constitutional objection to strict discipline in the police force. In consequence of the large increase in the number of murders and highway robberies at Chicago, the Superintendent of Police seemed to think that he was to a considerable extent responsible before the people, and he straightway went to work to effect reforms, which rendered the duties of patrolmen very much more stringent, and brought the Police Commissioners—the political patrons of the patrolmen—into disagreeable contact with him. Indeed, they went so far as to dismiss the Superintendent, and to appoint his successor. The Superintendent, however, much to their disgust, refused to consider himself dismissed, and a conflict of authority commenced, which might have had very serious results, but for the Mayor, who interposed the authority given him by the Legislature over all municipal commissions, in favor of the Superintendent, by removing three of the most obnoxious of the Commissioners. It is now asserted that Mayor MEDILL had no legal right to make these removals, for the reason that the Police Commissioners are also county as well as city officials, and thus the matter stands for the present. The lovers of law and order, as may be supposed, are on the side of the Mayor and the Superintendent.

Boston proposes to have a bazaar to which the inhabitants of all other towns are expected to come laden with money, and determined upon useless purchases. Buildings representing the architecture of every nation will be a feature of this bazaar, so that real Turks, sitting in real Oriental shops, and genuine Chinamen, smoking opium in actual pagodas, will sell apple-sauce, cider and pumpkin pie, to an awe-stricken public, precisely as they are accustomed to do in their eastern homes. There is no objection to this sort of thing if the public likes it, but what will the orthodox New-Englanders say to the proposal to build a real mosque, and confine in the minaret thereof a real muezzin who will never cease to call visitors to the bazaar to the worship of the Prophet? This ingenious device might be carried still further, and an imitation Ganges be made to flow through the bazaar, on the bank of which Hindoo mothers, imported at great expense, should perpetually hurl babies into the stream, to be devoured by crocodiles kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. BARNUM.

Most of us are familiar with a print which depicts a wintry landscape at dawn, and a group of men in motley attire clustering around a prostrate figure, whose death-wound is staining the snow. This ghastly picture portrays an incident in "The Corsican Brothers," the duel after the fancy ball. Fact is every day presenting incidents more dreadful than fiction, and a scene somewhat analogous to this might have been witnessed a few nights ago in Paris. "A jolly dog" returned home in the small hours from a bal masqué. His wretched wife [illegible] at the door. The very fact of her presence was probably deemed a reproach, and the jolly dog raised his hand to strike her. She evaded the blow, and he, very drunk, fell. Unable to rouse him, she ran for aid. On her return he lay dead, while his little children, awakened by the noise, and, seeing the funnily-dressed figure of a Punchinello, danced around it with glee, and were engaged in pulling the gay bunches of ribbons from their father's corpse! WALTER SCOTT said that there was scarcely a country-side which did not offer material for a dozen romances, and such an incident as this is probably only a sample of hundreds of the dreary dramas ever being enacted in great cities.

A citizen of Charleston, S. C., claims the admiration of the public on the ground that he has read through the Bible in sixty-five hours, fifty of which were devoted to the Old Testament and fifteen to the new. It is questionable whether such a feat is possible, and still more questionable whether the Charleston person really performed it. However, assuming that his assertion is true, it is manifest that Charleston is not the proper sphere for a man of such dexterity in religious exercises. Doubtless he has heard of the praying-machines, wherewith certain ingenious heathen grind out prayers of enormous length with great velocity by turning a crank. This Charleston person would find an admirable field for his peculiar abilities among these heathen. If he can read the Bible entirely through in sixty-five hours, he could, unquestionably, beat any purely mechanical praying-machine in the rapidity with which he could recite prayers. His performances in this line would be quite as satisfactory as those of the ordinary machines, while he would have the advantage of being self-acting, and hence requiring no exertion whatever on the part of the heathen to set him in active operation.

It is related that the citizens of a frontier town once applied to a gentleman who was supposed to be influential at Washington, to induce the Government to give them a Post-office. He replied by kindly showing them that they had no need of a Post-office, but that what they really wanted was a "nice, substantial jail." The avowed want of the cities of Massachusetts is of a similar character. The State has recently decided to build a new State prison, and there is not a city in Massachusetts which does not clamor for the possession of the new jail. Why a community should desire to possess a State Prison, is not clear. It could hardly improve the value of real estate, and it is not supposable that respectable citizens look forward to it as their probable future home. It would, of course, afford a little excitement to householders who would perpetually expect to find escaped convicts under their beds; but, except as a source of amusement, it is difficult to conceive of anything more undesirable than the close contiguity of a prison full of thieves and assassins.

A new form of industry has lately been devised by the unwearied thieves of this City. Small brass signs have, of late years, become very common, and decorate the outer doors of innumerable bar-rooms and lawyer's offices. Now brass is valuable, and the thieves are aware of the fact. They have, therefore, begun a raid upon these signs, as might have been expected of so evil a generation, and are nightly carrying them off in large numbers, to be disposed of at accommodating junk-shops, or to brass founders of easy conscience. While the evil-doers are not to be excused, it is nevertheless true that the pride which discarded the humble tin and modest wood, wherewith our ancestors labeled their offices, has been the occasion of this new form of thieving. If the result should be the complete abolition of movable signs, and the adoption of some other means of business advertising, the thieves will not be judged too harshly by any except sign-makers.

The Fire-Marshal of Brooklyn has made a report, in which he points out the dangers of using adulterated kerosene, and suggests that a stringent law for its prevention be enacted. It is generally known that the cheap varieties of kerosene are, either through willful adulteration or improper manufacture nearly as explosive, and decidedly more dangerous, than gunpowder. Yet these dangerous oils are not only in constant use among the poorer classes, but they are used in many of our lines of street-cars and omnibuses. The cautious citizen who buys only the best quality of kerosene for use in his family, is nevertheless exposed to the danger of explosive oil whenever he enters a car after dark. There surely ought to be a law which would prevent the car companies from using dangerous kerosene, and on steam railways the use of kerosene of any quality should be absolutely prohibited.

Indiana, it appears, is no longer desirous of being considered "the champion divorce State." The scandal brought upon it by this unenviable distinction has had such an injurious effect that it was found necessary to draw the reins a little more tightly. For this purpose a bill has been passed by the Legislature, reducing the number of causes for divorce to seven. Chief among these are abandonment for three years; cruel and inhuman treatment; failure of the husband for two years to provide for his wife; habitual drunkenness for three years; and conviction of an infamous crime. Petitioners will be obliged to prove a continuous residence of two years within the limits of the State before a suit can be commenced, and in all cases where it can be proved that no notices, other than those published in newspapers have been given, suits can be reopened and decrees set aside. From this brief summary of the new law, enough can be gathered to show that a great improvement has been made; although enough loopholes remain to make Indiana still a convenient place of residence for those who wish to get rid of distasteful marital obligations.

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following kind donations received in consequence of recent appeals in THE TIMES:

Feb. 5.—Previously acknowledged	$7,6[illegible]
Tammie Root, Sick Fund	1 [illegible]
L. E. C., Sick Fund	[illegible]
H. C., for the poor children	[illegible]
X. Y. Z.	2[illegible]
Total	$7,672 [illegible]

Collision on the North River.

While a crowd of persons stood on Pier No. 3, North River, yesterday, watching the steamer City of Havana, of Alexandre's line, arrive from the West Indies, the vessel created considerable alarm by running under full pressure into the steamer Gen. Meade, lying at Pier No. 5. The collision almost shook the wharf from its foundation. The entire fore part of the Gen. Meade was torn away, and the shed on the dock demolished. The accident was attributed to the dilatoriness of some of the officers when signaled to change the course of the steamer.

WASHINGTON.

Co-operation of the President and Congress to Suppress Polygamy—Senator Caldwell—Partial Legislation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The situation of affairs in Utah, judicial and administrative, is engaging the serious attention of the President and the Cabinet. With a keen appreciation of the inconsistent position of the Government, which enforces laws vigorously in all parts of the country, and leaves polygamy unchecked in Utah, the President seems determined to endure it no longer than can be helped. It has been his earnest desire to reach and remedy the evils of the situation through the regular processes of the courts, but Mormon ingenuity and the defects of existing laws have almost entirely thwarted the administration of justice in that Territory. On Monday the President visited the Senate, and conferred with some of the members of the Judiciary Committee, with a view to securing positive legislation on this subject at this session. Yesterday the President and the Attorney-General had a conference on the same subject, and the necessities of the situation seem to be agreed upon on all hands. The legislation which is desired is that contained in the bill introduced by Senator Logan two weeks ago, and referred to the Senate Committee on Territories. These two things are especially desirable, viz., that the selection of juries for the courts shall be under the control of the United States officers, and this bill gives such control to the Judge, the Marshal, and the District-Attorney. At the present time jurors are selected by the local county officials, who are exclusively under Mormon control, and who consequently never convict a Mormon. In the second place, it is desired to greatly limit the jurisdiction at present exercised by the Probate Courts of the Territory, which, by their action, practically nullify the proceedings of the United States Courts. This bill also defines specifically what shall be sufficient proofs to maintain a prosecution for bigamy or polygamy, viz., the proof of cohabitation by the accused as husband or wife, or the acknowledgment of the party accused of the existence of the marital relation of husband or wife. It is frankly stated in high official circles that if legislation which will enable the courts to act be not had at this session, the country must not be surprised to see troops sent to Utah in numbers sufficient to provide for any exigency which may arise. The temporizing policy has had its day.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections have closed the testimony in the Caldwell case. Gov. Morton, Chairman of the committee, asked Mr. Caldwell if he desired to make oath to his statement of yesterday, and Mr. Caldwell replied that on advice he had concluded to submit it on his honor as a Senator. Mr. Morton then announced the close of the examination. Judge Crosser said he would like to submit an argument, and would like a week's time in which to prepare it. He was finally given until Monday morning to present his argument. Mr. Sidney Clarke also desired to submit an argument, but Mr. Logan objected on the ground that a witness cannot become a prosecutor.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM THE SOUTH.

It has been decided that the United States troops shall be withdrawn from the South to a very large extent. The transfer of the Fourth Infantry to Little Rock, preparatory to a move into the Indian territory, will be shortly followed by the transfer of another regiment to the Plains.

THE CHEAP POSTAGE BILL.

The Cheap Postage bill contains a provision of great importance to newspaper publishers all over the country, to which they cannot give their attention any too soon. It is proposed to make the prepayment of all mail matter, including newspapers, compulsory, which is not objected to, but the House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads have not had the courage to apply the reform generally, and have, therefore, excepted papers circulating in the county where published. This concession will jeopardize this provision, unless changed. As long as the present system prevails it does not make much difference, but if publishers are to assume the postage, there is no argument that can sustain the exemption. The committee has made a mistake in yielding on this point. The bill comes up on Tuesday next.

THE SPECIE PAYMENT BILL.

The Senate took very unexpected action on the Specie Payment, Free Banking bill, to-day, ending it in the most summary manner, by laying it on the table. The vote was 29 to 27, and the majority was made up by the very general opposition of the Western Senators. It was Mr. Thurman who made the motion which terminated the existence of the bill. Mr. Conkling afterward said that it had been apparent for the last two days that the bill was dead as a door nail, and he implied that some member of the Appropriations Committee ought to have made the same motion as Mr. Thurman, but much earlier, in order to save time wasted in discussing a bill which could not pass. But whatever may have been the impression on the Senate on this point, outside it was believed, up to the time the result of the vote on Mr. Thurman's motion was made known, that the bill would pass the Senate, and there was manifest disappointment when the defeat of the measure was settled.

THE PENSION TO GEN. TAYLOR'S DAUGHTER.

The bill granting a pension of $50 per month to Mrs. B. C. Woods, daughter of President Taylor, was brought into the Senate to-day, and Mr. Stevenson asked for immediate concurrence in the action of the House. Several questions were asked, and finally Mr. Pratt, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, objected to the bill taking precedence of others reported and pending. There are some indications that the Senate is decidedly opposed to the bill, in spite of the unanimous action of the House. If it is the intention to defeat the bill, it will be simply referred to the Pensions Committee, and any vote at all upon it will be avoided.

THE SENATE CREDIT MOBILIER COMMITTEE.

The Credit Mobilier evidence sent to the Senate by Judge Poland's Committee yesterday having been ordered to a special committee, the appointment of five Senators to act as such committee was made to-day, by Mr. Anthony, as follows: Morrill of Maine, Scott, Wright, Stockton, and Stevenson. Mr. Edmunds was inclined to object to the matter going to a special committee, but withdrew his objection on a statement of Gen. Alcorn that the Committee on Privileges would not be able, from press of work, to undertake any new labors this session. The committee appointed is composed of Senators of undoubted ability and integrity, never touched by the breath of suspicion, and an impartial management of the case may be expected.

THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

The Post-office bill was nearly finished in the House to-day. An important provision adopted was that which allows the letter-carrier system to cities of 20,000 inhabitants. Nineteen cities, mostly in the West, are benefited by this enlargement of the carrier system. Mr. Meyers made his annual and ineffectual effort to secure an increased salary to the letter-carriers. A long debate then ensued upon the provision of the bill which appropriates $500,000 as additional compensation for the railroads which carry postal-cars. The clause takes from the Postmaster-General the discretionary power conferred three years ago to pay these companies 50 per cent. additional, a discretion which he stoutly refused to exercise, as it would take a million and a half from the Treasury. The members who opposed the appropriation were told by Mr. Dickey, Mr. Biggs, and others that unless this money was voted the great trunk lines would haul off their postal-cars next April, and we should have a return to the old-fashioned method of leather bags and third-class freight-cars for the mails. It was claimed that at the present rates the postal-cars are run at an actual loss to the roads. No vote was reached. The discussion of this bill was made somewhat acrimonious by the evident regret of sundry members over the abolition of franking, and their desire to punish the Postmaster-General for his part in the reform. The bill appropriates $32,000,000, of which $6,500,000 is the usual deficiency.

THE ALABAMA AWARD.

After the Specie Payment bill had been laid on the table in the Senate to-day, there was quite a sharp struggle over taking up the bill to distribute the Alabama awards money. Mr. Conkling opposed taking it up at the present time, on the ground that other matters were pressing, and that the passage of any bill now would not hasten the time when any of the claimants would receive anything from the award, because it would be nearly a year before Great Britain would make payment. The vote on taking up the bill was 17 to 31, an unexpected majority against it.

THE SLOOPS OF WAR.

The Senate agreed to two conference reports to-day. The Naval Sloop bill, as agreed on by the Conference Committee, fixes the number at eight, a compromise between the number fixed by the House and that fixed by the Senate amendment. The report was also adopted by the House, and the bill is ready for the signature of the President. The Senate also adopted the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI, &C.

A bill for bridging the Mississippi at Memphis made a great commotion in the House to-day, and brought all the Missouri members into collision with Mr. Packer, who reported it. The Westerners say that the faith of Congress is given that no bridges shall be authorized below St. Louis, as they will bring disastrous damage to the navigation of a river already too much impeded. This bill will be killed to-morrow. If there is time after that, the Mines and Mining Committee will report its bill for the Sutro Tunnel, and some action will be reached upon a measure which has been persistently and unsuccessfully urged upon Congress for the last twelve years.

THE DISTRICT BOARD OF WORKS.

In a speech which the House to-day permitted Gen. Chipman to print in the *Globe*, he replies in detail and in gross to the charges made by Mr. Roosevelt against the District Board of Public Works. The latter's figures are shown to be mainly the result either of misinformation or a diseased imagination.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

In the Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee, (No. 2.) this afternoon, F. C. Hoover appeared as a volunteer witness, and testified to certain matters, of which he professed to have knowledge, implicating Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in the Credit Mobilier business. The fact was brought out that Hoover was arrested last year for a blackmailing operation, and, other facts were proven showing such a notoriously bad character that all in the committee-room were satisfied that for some purpose or other he was manufacturing a story which had no foundation in fact. Hoover is not believed to be sane, and his testimony will be flatly contradicted to-morrow.

UNION PACIFIC INTEREST.

Horace F. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was before the House Committee on Appropriations this morning, and made an argument against the Senate amendment to the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold certain moneys from the road.

CUSTOM DUTIES PAID TO THE CONFEDERATES.

The Attorney-General, to-day, instructed the United States District-Attorney at Savannah not to prosecute suits entered against importers for the recovery of money paid to the Confederate Government as customs duties during the war, the action of the Department of Justice being based upon the same grounds as taken in regard to the suits recently stopped at Mobile.

TREASURY APPOINTMENT.

Gen. Barry, late Collector of Customs at Brownsville, Texas, has been appointed Special Agent of the Treasury.

THE LEGISLATIVE SITUATION.

Danger of an Extra Session—The Partisan Purpose of the Democracy.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873.

The danger of an extra session of the new Congress, is a matter which the Republicans of the Senate and House should open their eyes to at once. The present status of the Appropriation bills renders such a session exceedingly probable. There are left but twenty-six legislative working days of the session. There yet remain, unreported from the committee and unacted upon by the House, the Army, the River and Harbor, the Regular Deficiency, and the Sundry Civil Appropriation bills. But two Appropriation bills have thus far become laws—the Pension, and the Indian—the last agreed upon in conference to-day. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial is back in the House with the Senate amendments; the Post-office and the Military Academy are in the House; the Naval, the Consular and Diplomatic and the Army Fortification are before the Senate Committee. Next week is practically mortgaged, even against the Appropriation bills, by the assignment of special orders for four days out of six, exclusive of Monday, which is always an order unto itself. This is the prospect, as to the Appropriation bills alone, saying nothing of other legislation.

The danger is this, and it is in the face and eyes of the Republican members every day: The Democrats, who now rule the House through the moral cowardice of about twenty-five Republicans, fully appreciate the situation, and have organized apparently to perpetuate it. Hence, they are found supporting every motion tending to delay and retard business; they call for the yeas and nays as often as possible during the sessions; they vote for adjournments early in the day, at 3 or 4 o'clock, when the House ought to sit until late dinner time; they go solidly for special assignments, to the detriment of regular business, and, in a variety of other ways, they evince a determination to compel the organization of the Forty-third Congress in March. Their object is purely a partisan one. They believe that the result of the investigations thus far has not only been hurtful to individual members, but that it has injured the Republican Party itself; therefore, they want to organize the new Congress, appoint the committees, and continue investigations in permanent session during the Summer, to develop *scandal*, not *facts*, for use in the next elections. They seem to be of opinion that the developments must necessarily injure the party in power more than their opponents; and, if necessary, they are ready to "throw a tub to the whale," by the sacrifice of James Brooks, if thereby they can get nearer the possession of power and spoils.

This is what some blind men on the Republican side of the House do not appreciate. In the atmosphere now prevailing, some of them have become so exceedingly virtuous that they not only dare not vote their honest convictions, nor stand up for their party with a bit of partisan grit, but if somebody on the Democratic side of the House will only cry "fraud" at everything that comes up, these mild-mannered Republicans will meekly acquiesce. This is a pretty state of things for the representatives of a party which has just come out of a contest, in which it whipped the political life out of its opponents, with these same charges an issue before the people. There hasn't been a gritty speech nor a determined objection, with a partisan inspiration, on the Republican side, since the session began.

There is yet time to straighten things. I am glad to observe more spirit this week than last, and to hear less talk about the necessity of extreme measures with railroads or with Credit Mobilier members. There is apparently more disposition to look at matters growing out of the investigations precisely as they are, unaffected by the feeling of panic and fright which prevailed so largely in January. And, as to business, if the members of the Appropriation Committee will antagonize every proposition for a special assignment hereafter with an appropriation bill, the latter can still be finished before the 4th of March.

CYMON.

A SHOCKING DISCOVERY.

A Human Body Devoured by a Dog in a Deserted House.

Some two months ago a German named Jacob Knoop, residing at the corner of Commerce and Imlay streets, South Brooklyn, where he also kept a dingy little whisky-shop, suddenly disappeared, but being unmarried and without any family connections here, his absence occasioned no remark. He was a retired sort of a character, aged about fifty years, and owned the property he occupied. The house is an old two-story frame fabric, situated on the south-east angle of the intersection of the streets mentioned. A short time before his disappearance his premises were sold by the Sheriff under a decree of mortgage foreclosure, one John Miller being the purchaser. From the day of the sale up to yesterday no person had entered the place. The doors were all fastened and the windows closed and wooden shutters barred. Nothing at all transpired to attract attention to the place, except the frequent barking of dog inside; but as the neighbors knew that Knoop possessed such an animal, they surmised that he had probably shut himself up in the house alone with his dog, to brood over his misfortunes.

Recently Miller, the purchaser at the Sheriff's sale, made a lease of the premises to James Conaughan, and late yesterday afternoon these two men went to take a survey of the same. Finding all the doors closed and fastened, they broke open a back window, and thus effected an entrance. After getting inside they were met by a large dog of the Newfoundland mixed breed. The animal seemed overjoyed at a prospect of a speedy release from his imprisonment. Proceeding to the second floor, they entered a back room, where a most horrible sight appalled their senses. The room was dirty and uncarpeted. The walls were hung with a few cheap prints, one being a Masonic chart or symbol, and two others certificates of membership in the American Sharpshooters and the Dutch Order of Hamburg. The furniture and other articles in the room consisted of an old mahogany bedstead, a cot-bed, a stove, table, chest, trunk, an old sword, some books, and a number of miscellaneous articles. But the object which excited the horror of the two men was found lying on the floor. It was a detached human head, with heavy dark whiskers, dark hair, and eyes sunk deep in their sockets. Near by was an undershirt, torn and twisted. The folds concealed a man's left hand. Under the table was a fragment of flesh. In one of the beds were found the leg bones, and what were supposed to be pieces of the ribs, with the flesh entirely taken off. No other bones or portions of the body were discovered. On the table lay the pantaloons and vest worn by the man, and on the floor was his hat. The head was recognized as that of the missing Knoop.

Intelligence of this ghastly discovery was immediately given at the Third Subprecinct Station-house, and officers were sent to take charge of the place. The story spread like wildfire through that portion of the city, and in a short time a crowd of several hundred men, women, and children were on the spot anxious to glut a morbid curiosity with a sight of the remains.

The large dog that greeted Miller and Conaughan on their entrance, proved to be Knoop's favorite companion.

The prevailing theory concerning this strange affair is that Knoop and his dog being shut up alone, the man was seized with a fit in which he died. The dog, then having free range of the house, devoured everything eatable he could find, and at last, being driven by the extremity of hunger, ate up the body of his dead master, the face and left hand being the only portions found on which there remained any flesh. There was nothing whatever, so far as could be observed, to indicate violence or foul play. What the dog did for drink is a puzzle. He seemed to be in good condition, but there was no place within the scope of his range where he could get water.

The matter will undergo a Coroner's investigation.

The Central Park Commission—Mr. Green Requested to Remain.

The following petition has been presented to Controller Andrew H. Green, requesting him to remain in the Central Park Commission:

Hon. Andrew H. Green:

SIR: We, the undersigned tax-payers of the City of New-York, have heard with regret your determination to retire from the Department of Public Parks, and we respectfully, but earnestly, solicit you to withdraw your resignation, which we understand has been tendered. In doing so, we are not unmindful of the onerous duties imposed on you in another branch of the public service, nor of the fact that you have devoted many years of gratuitous service to the affairs of our Central Park; but the people have confidence in your integrity, and cordially approve your administration of the trust confided to you, and we feel that the City should not now be deprived of your experience. There can be no objection to your holding two offices, while one of them is without salary or emolument of any kind. We therefore urge you to remain in the said department, where you have been of such signal service to the City, and where you have won so much honor to yourself.

Very respectfully yours,

Wm. M. Vermilye, Henry Clews, Wm. E. Dodge, Drexel, Morgan & Co., Cyrus W. Field, W. A. Booth, W. B. Dinsmore, American Bank Note Company, Jno. E. Williams, Miller, Stoutenbergh & Miller, Robt. Jaffray, Joseph Seligman, Spofford Bros., John Steward, F. B. Wallace, H. G. Marquand, James Stokes, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., John Hoey, C. Lamson, John Paine, Christopher Meyer, Anthony & Hall, Edward Oothout, Joel B. Post, Baltzer & Toaks, Chauncey Kilmer, Griffith Rowe, R. W. Howes, Josiah M. Fisk, Wm. Moller & Sons, J. A. Preble, Geo. W. Poillion, W. C. Wetmore, Richard H. Bowne, Jno. H. Hall, Wm. M. Smillie, Jno. H. Morris, Wm. H. Raynor, Thos. A. Vyse, Jr., Chas. L. Cornish, Jno. H. Watson, H. Knickerbocker, A. Van Valkenbergh, V. K. Stephenson, Jr., Joseph H. Godwin, Samuel Schifter, A. Raymond, Pottier & Stymus, B. W. Van Voorhis, A. McKinney, A. A. Selover, J. E. Ogden, Joseph Walker, John B. Gaskin, N. J. Staples, A. Scholle, R. T. Wilson, James S. Sturgis, Wm. Lalor, J. J. Jova, W. P. Seymour, B. F. Dunning, Nathaniel Hayden, Geo. T. Hope, U. F. Rogers, Edward J. Jaques, Lewis C. Jones, Asher Taylor, H. H. Lamport, R. Cannon Combs, G. W. Montgomery, J. W. Halstead, Eugene Dutilh, Alfred Ogden, W. H. H. Moore, J. H. Chapman, Jno. Guihon, R. S. Bussing, F. S. Winston, Geo. Ellis, O. H. Schreiner, Wm. Leconey, L. C. Stuart, R. L. Franklin, A. S. Underhill, Martin Bates, W. L. Jenkins, Alfred N. Lawrence, John M. Burke, W. T. Fairfield, Thos. Keech, J. G. Congdon, Thomas McLelland, H. Armstrong, John Butler, N. W. Thayer, Thos. D. Winchester, Edward P. Beach, Wm. Hall, Thos. Donaldson, Benj. Douglass, Geo. W. McLean, Chas. A. Lamont, Wm. Seymour, Jr., Thos. Morton, L. C. Clark, H. T. Morgan, Joseph G. Mills, J. M. Whitcomb, John E. Borden.

Dangers at Sea—The Stormy Voyage of the Steam-ship Cuba.

The Cunard steam-ship Cuba sighted the light-ship at Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon, and at 10 o'clock last night came to anchor off the Quarantine station, after one of the most tempestuous voyages ever experienced by an ocean steamer. The vessel was by several hours more than a week beyond her time, yesterday being the day originally fixed for her departure on the homeward voyage, but she will not now leave before Saturday. The Cuba left Liverpool with ninety-five cabin passengers, at noon on Jan. 18, and after a stormy passage across the channel, reached Queenstown twelve hours late. A few hours after leaving the latter port, a westerly gale set in, which quickly increased to a hurricane, and rendered progress for the time being almost impossible. The gale went down on the following day, leaving a fearful sea to be contended with. Soon after the vessel encountered the full force of the hurricane which wrecked so many vessels on the English and Irish coasts. The wind blew with terrific violence from the west, while the waves swept over the decks, flooding everything, and at times forcing the passengers to take refuge in their berths. The westerly gale kept up and the sea ran high during the remainder of the voyage, the great ship being at times unmanageable and often hove to to await the subsidence of the elements. On Jan. 31, the weather moderated somewhat, and on the following evening the lights of Halifax were seen, and on the following morning (Sunday) the vessel ran into port to take in coal, her supply being nearly exhausted. On Monday morning the Cuba left Halifax, and after an ordinary passage, sighted Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon. The damage to the vessel is not serious, considering the rough usage to which she was subjected—the only injury of consequence being to the deck-house and a portion of the bulwarks, which were beaten in by the force of the waves. The vessel remained at Quarantine last night, and will land her passengers at the Cunard dock in Jersey City this morning.

Arrested for Bond Robbery.

On the 17th of July, 1872, a fashionably-dressed man, who gave his name as William Ellis, entered the banking-house of J. V. Painter & Co., No. 147 Superior-street, Cleveland, and handing the cashier, Mr. John F. Dale, fifteen $1,000 Union Pacific bonds, valued at $13,000, said "I want to sell these." Two days after, Mr. Dale gave Ellis $13,000. In November last it was found that the bonds were forgeries. They reported the robbery to the Cleveland police, who received information that Ellis had gone to Philadelphia. A requisition was procured from the Governor of Pennsylvania, but, on the officers making investigation, it was found that Ellis had left Philadelphia. There the matter rested. Mr. Dale, coming to this City on business a few days ago, was passing through Broad-street, on Tuesday, and was astonished to see the man, whom he had known as Ellis, standing in front of the Stock Exchange. He at once had him arrested by Detective Doyle, of the First Precinct. He gave his name as Loren White, a broker by profession. When arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, yesterday, White or Ellis said he had never been in Cleveland, and demanded an examination, which was set down for Saturday next.

Mark Twain's Lecture on the Sandwich Islands.

The inimitable Mark Twain delivered his lecture on the Sandwich Islands last night at Steinway Hall, for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Association. The Hall and balconies were crowded to excess; every seat was occupied, and the centre and side passages were literally packed with persons who could not procure seats. The lecturer on being introduced assured the audience that he felt himself fully competent to speak of the interesting locality to which public attention has been lately directed, having spent several months on the islands. They were situated about 2,100 miles south-west of San Francisco, but why they were put in such an out-of-the-way locality he never could ascertain. The geological structure of the group of islands was described in the dry caustic style for which Twain is celebrated. The visit of the whites introduced civilization and education and killed out the natives. The latest reliable information fixes the population at 50,000, and when the benevolent foreigners start a few more seminaries, it it is to be hoped that that event will materially help to kill off the remainder of the native population. The females wear a long robe, the gentlemen generally wear a smile and a pair of spectacles. The humorous description of the king and nobility kept the audience convulsed with laughter. It was not to be supposed that the natives were ignorant of scripture history; that they had some idea of the fall of Eve. Mr. Twain proved by stating that it was death for a woman to eat any fruit of the island, probably they did not wish to give woman a second chance. The American Missionary Society had started schools and introduced printing, and, owing to their exertions, there was not a single uneducated native above eighteen years old on the island, and the nation was about the best educated in the world. The expense of the mission was paid by the Sunday-school children of America, and Mr. Twain mentioned the fact that some thirty years ago he invested $2 in the speculation. Of course he did not mind the money, nor did he wish to "show off;" the incident was referred to as an instance of confiding humanity, and he hoped it would have its effect on the house. The natives are very hospitable, and feast their guests on roast dog and fricasseed cat—the ordinary American sausage stripped of its mystery. The dog was the pet of the household and the constant companion of the family, and when fit for the table was killed and served up. Mr. Twain had no decided objection to the dish, but he did not relish the idea of eating a personal friend. There were no cannibals in the Sandwich Islands. True, one addicted to that barbarous custom settled on one of the group, and getting tired of digesting natives, he resolved to try a white man with onions. This savage succeeded in capturing the captain of a whaling-ship, a tough old salt, who had spent fifty years at sea, living on shark steaks and blubber, but he proved too much for the digestive organs of the interesting native, and he died of the feast, with the crime on his conscience and the whaler in his stomach. The various peculiarities of the Kanacks were described by Mr. Twain, who interspersed his discourse with humorous sketches and witty allusions to the topics of the day, which kept his audience in a continuous roar of laughter. His attitudes, gestures, and looks, even his very silence were provocative of mirth. The lecture will be repeated on Monday evening.

Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

The sixth Winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design opens this morning with the sixth annual exhibition of the American Society of Painters in Water Colors. The collection comprises 558 pictures, of which 354 are by American artists, and the remainder are specimens of the English and continental schools. The latter occupy the south room, and the corridor. A private view was afforded of the collection last evening, when a reception took place, which was well attended. From the very cursory examination which we were then able to make, it seemed that the collection of English pictures could by no means be considered to be a fair representation of that school. In it, however, will be found specimens by men whose works have never been exhibited here before. A large number of them are in black and white. Doré is represented by two vigorous works, weird and impressive, which hang in the corridor. Our own artists have contributed liberally to the exhibition this year, though we miss names that can ill be spared, such as those of Mr. Wm. Hart and Mr. Coleman. Mr. Bellows sends about a dozen works, and Miss Murray quite a large number. Altogether, it is quite an interesting and instructive collection, and of its special merits we shall speak at length hereafter.

It should be borne in mind that the exhibition is open for one month only, closing positively the 5th of March. It will be followed by the Kensett collection, and that by the regular Spring exhibition of the Academy.

The New-Jersey Railroad Fight.

The opinion of Vice-Chancellor Dodd, in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad against the Stanhope, was given yesterday at Trenton. The decision is in favor of the Pennsylvania Line. The Vice-Chancellor decided that independent of the charge of fraud in procuring the passage of the Stanhope bill, the exclusive right conferred by the Camden and Amboy charter of 1830 still holds good as against any other road intended to injuriously compete with that company. The only remedy is the passage of an act granting a plain franchise for the construction of another road. The accommodation of the public, the Chancellor said, could have no place in court. That was a matter that rested solely with the Legislature. If that body will not charter a new road legally, it is their fault, and the fault of the people who elected them. The Pennsylvania Company must be considered a party. The complainants have a clear title; the defendants none. The National Railway Company have no right to construct a road between New-York and Philadelphia, and must be enjoined from any further proceedings in that direction. This decision virtually ends the effort of the National to establish a route between the points indicated, as the injunction is perpetual.

Personal.

Gen. T. L. Rosser, of Minnesota, and Major J. J. Marrion, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

Arther Cheney, of Boston, is at the Hoffman House.

Señor De Moncada, Spanish Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, is at the Grand Hotel.

Gen. Geo. T. Barton, of the United States Army, is at the Coleman House.

Gen. J. S. Casement, of Painesville; Henry G. McClellan, of Ecuador; Geo. M. Wheeler, of the United States Army, and J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. W. Thompson, of Tennessee; Admiral Emmons, of the United States Navy; Capt. J. Busn, of the United States Army; Hon. W. A. Pile, of Venezuela, and John B. Alley, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

Congressman J. A. Peters, of Washington, D. C.; ex-Lieut.-Gov. George W. Hendee, of Vermont; Hon. T. K. Lathrop, of Boston, President of the Great Eastern Railroad; Judge John J. McKinnon, of Chicago, and Hon. H. A. Tilden, of New-Lebanon, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Decision Against the National Railroad Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 5.—The Vice-Chancellor delivered an elaborate opinion this morning on the bill praying for a preliminary injunction against the National Railway Company, the Stanhope Railroad Company, and others, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company being the complainants. The several charters by which the National Railway Company proposed to construct a through road between Philadelphia and New-York were reviewed at length, and the conclusion in each was that they had no right under them to construct a through road, and that to use them for that purpose was a fraud. He ruled for the complainants on every point, and granted the injunction against the National Railway Company.

Withdrawal of Counsel in the Scannel-Donohue Case.

The friends of John Scannel, who, at Johnson's pool-rooms, killed Thomas Donohue, who had previously killed Scannel's brother—the once noted "Flora" Scannel—retained as counsel Hon. James M. Smith, ex-Recorder, and Charles S. Spencer in behalf of Scannel. Yesterday the ex-Recorder withdrew from the case and returned the fee he had been given to the parties who had retained him. The case will now be conducted on behalf of the defense by Col. C. S. Spencer.

The Harvey Barnes Case.

From information received yesterday, it appears that the only connection which Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co. have had with the case of Mr. Harvey Barnes, who is charged with frauds on the revenue on a cargo of sugar, was that the bill of lading for the sugar, seized by the United States Marshal, had been advanced upon by the bank in Demerara, for which they are agents, and forwarded to them as collateral security for the drafts on Mr. Barnes.

SICK CHILDREN.

The Sick Children's Fund of the Children's Aid Society—Report from the Rivington-Street Branch.

In compliance with your request that we should keep you informed regarding the relief movement in the Rivington-street District, I beg to submit the following report of our operations since the 15th of last month. The teachers of our industrial schools, our physicians, and visitors all report that an extraordinary amount of sickness and destitution prevail among the poor of the Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards. The long continuance of close, damp weather has been unusually severe on persons subject to diseases of the chest, and so we have had a great many aggravated cases of bronchitis and whooping-cough, and several cases of diphtheria. The poisoned air of our crowded tenements, of course, continues to generate all kinds of diseases among the poor, and swells the death-roll of the City.

During the past three weeks we have furnished medical attendance and medicine to twenty-six children and twelve mothers—thirty-eight persons altogether. We have also provided nourishing food, consisting of beef extract, pure milk, tea, sugar, and other delicacies, for eighteen sick families who were unable to provide them for themselves. Our physicians have made seventy-eight visits, and report that their patients are on the road to recovery. We think it due to Dr. Crampton and Dr. Lang that we should here testify to the promptness and fidelity with which they have discharged their duties. They have been Christian missionaries, as well as medical doctors, to hundreds of poor families in this neighborhood. Their services are given now for a nominal charge, but they have attended many poor families, at our request, for years past, without fee or reward.

We supposed that we had, long ago, seen the darkest phases of New-York life among the poor, but the experience of the past three weeks has effectually dispelled that delusion. Gaunt poverty, wedded to sickness and robed in rags, ever and anon confronts us in some new and more hideous form, so that we can only stand in amazement and exclaim, what shall we see next! A few days ago, a woman whom we had helped last Summer, informed us that Mrs. H—, living in a miserable place in Madison-street, was very sick, with no one to attend to her but her two little children—a girl of some eight years and a crippled boy of ten. The poor woman was found in a dying condition, as much from want of food as medicine. The den in which she lived was unfit for the habitation of any human being. The place had no door, but instead, a piece of dilapidated floor oil-cloth was nailed along the top and one of the sides, and which had to be raised to admit of entrance. As we stepped inside a huge specimen of a water rat plunged into a hole in the floor under our feet. The room was so dark that the only object we could distinguish was the feeble flame of a kerosene lamp. It was then 2 o'clock in the afternoon. There had once been a small window in the house, but the glass was broken and the sash stuffed with rags. There was no fire, though the mercury outside stood at 15°, and the place was filled with smoke from the lamp. We asked if any one was there, when a sepulchral voice came hoarsely through the gloom inquiring what we wanted. While we stated our business, a little hand reached up and increased the light of the lamp, and a sweet little voice said: "Please, Sir, mother's very sick, and I am sick and cold and hungry; Tom went out to try and find some bread, and has been gone so long." The little girl sat where the fire should have been, and her seat was a piece of slab placed upon a bottomless coal-scuttle. The mother, who had first spoken, lay upon a heap of rags, the only bed she had. There were no chairs, table, or other articles of furniture in the place, and it seemed impossible that such a state of misery could exist in this great and wealthy City. Medical attendance and food were supplied from the sick children's fund, and the patients are recovering. We are making arrangements to have the poor woman removed to comfortable quarters, and we hope that some kind friend will help us to pay the rent.

A widow, with five children, was found dying in a wretched place in Front-street, near Jackson. Dr. Lang found the poor woman exhausted from hemorrhage, pulseless, and she would have died in an hour. The dispensary doctor had been twice applied for, but failed to come. There was no one to help her. The little children and one or two neighbors stood weeping at the bedside, expecting every moment that the mother's spirit would take its flight to the better land. The physician comprehended the case at a glance; went out and purchased some beef extract; prepared it himself, and administered doses every fifteen minutes until consciousness returned. The poor mother opened her eyes wonderingly and fixed them on the doctor, thinking, perhaps, that the stranger was some heavenly messenger come to take her home. After she had slept some time she awoke, and inquired for her children. The physician saw that the crisis was past, and that the woman would recover. She is now able to sit up, and Dr. Lang says that if he had never saved a life before he had saved this mother to her children through the sick fund.

The editor of THE TIMES brought to our notice the case of a poor widow, with two young children, living in a rear tenement in First-street, who was in extreme destitution. She could only earn $4 a week carpet-sewing, and was behind with her rent. She said that, besides her children, she had to support her mother, and did not want charity, but remunerative work. She said she was proud. Her maternal grandfather was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She was educated, and could sew and embroider beautifully. We assisted her, and hope to obtain a better position for her.

A little boy who attended the German school was run over, and had one of his legs so badly injured that he would have been a cripple for life but for the medical aid afforded by the sick fund.

A widow, the only support of three little children, who attend one of our schools, fell from a window she was cleaning and broke her arm, thereby reducing the family to great destitution. She also has been relieved from the Sick Children's Fund.

Space will not admit of our giving more instances of the great good accomplished in this district during the past three weeks.

The cost has only been $58 55. The administration of the fund costs nothing. Relief is given only to the very poor; the utmost discretion is used, and personal visitation insures against the possibility of imposition.

Very respectfully, GEO. CALDER.

No. 327 RIVINGTON-STREET, Tuesday, Feb. 4, '73.

The Jumel Case—Evidence in Rebuttal.

The evidence for the defense, in the Jumel estate case, was concluded on Tuesday, and Mr. Hoar, for the plaintiff, yesterday morning informed the Court that he desired to call Mr. Gideon J. Tucker, but that gentleman had fallen down-stairs in a fit of vertigo, on Tuesday, and would be unable to appear. He asked for an order from the court to take his deposition. Mr. O'Conor said that Mr. Tucker ought to have appeared long ago to clear himself of the imputations put upon him, and he, Mr. O'Conor, would like to have him appear in person, if possible. The Court granted the order to have the deposition taken.

Mrs. David Wilkie was the first witness called in rebuttal. Witness lived with Mme. Jumel, first as companion, and then as cook, from 1855 to 1856, and testified that Mr. Chase used to kiss Mme. Jumel when he left the house in the morning, but Mme. Jumel told the witness that they were the kisses of Judas, as Chase was working for his own ends. Chase and his family were on bad terms with her mistress, and Mme. Jumel finally made them leave. The witness said that Mme. Jumel used to lock up the silver to keep Mr. Chase from stealing it, she said, and she complained that Chase wanted to get her property away from her, and that he was a bad husband, and would beat his wife when he was drunk.

James Duffy, who was Mme. Jumel's coachman in 1862, testified that Mme. Jumel gave him a pistol and told him to shoot any of the Chases who tried to get into the house. She had a bedroom in the house set apart for George Washington Bowen, and she said that she was going to wait for him, and no one else could sleep in that bed.

Ann Miller, who lived with Mme. Jumel in 1861, deposed to having heard her say that Mr. Chase shouldn't have any of her property, and she told witness to slam the door in Mr. O'Conor's face.

David Wilkes testified to having heard Mme. Jumel state that there was no relationship between herself, the Jones', and the Frandiells.

The Murray-Shreve Elopement—Arrest of the Defaulter.

The young man, William Murray, the defaulting clerk of J. Bloodgood & Co., of No. 22 William-street, was arrested on Tuesday at Bangor, Me., by City Marshal Bolton. He, with his bride, *née* Miss Ada A. Shreve, of this City, were taken into custody when the noon train arrived from St. John. It will be remembered that Murray took $6,000 of his employers' money and inveigled his affianced into a secret marriage, after which they left from the Forty-second-street Depot, no one knew whither. It was supposed, however, that they had taken tickets for Montreal. But instead of going to Montreal, Murray and his wife took the Vermont Central to Boston, whence they went by steamer to St. John. At that place they took rooms at the Victoria Hotel, taking their meals in their apartments. Murray there registered his name as Edward Sanford, and had cards printed for Edward and Alice Sanford. They purchased much valuable jewelry and occupied one of the finest suites of rooms in the hotel. On Tuesday, Murray purchased tickets for himself and wife to Portland, probably intending to connect with the Grand Trunk train at Danville Junction, and go through to Montreal, where it is thought he had money deposited. While he was stopping at St. John, the Chief of Police received a full description of the parties, accompanied by photographs, from Superintendent Kelso, with instructions to arrest them. The Chief followed Murray and his wife on the train, and telegraphed to the police in Bangor, in order that the arrest might be made in the United States. Murray was perfectly cool when arrested, but his wife exhibited much excitement, and her husband's revolver was found upon her person. After being arrested the pair were searched, and a large quantity of jewelry and $160 taken from them. They started for this City yesterday, in custody of officers.

The German Reformers and the Charter Amendments.

The committee recently formed by the German Central Reform Organization, composed of Messrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, Henry Clausen, L. F. Werner, C. Aufsenger, and F. Schoenhoff, will appear before the Joint Committee of the Legislature on Cities to-day, to be heard in reference to the proposed charter amendments pending before the Legislature, when the adoption of the amendments proposed by the Committee of Seventy, and the separation of the charter election from the general election will be urged. The First Assembly District German Reform Organization, George Rauch presiding, held a meeting at No. 62 Greenwich-street last night, discussing Municipal affairs, and indorsing the action of the central organization in reference to the charter amendments. Similar action was taken by the German Reform Organizations of the Second, Fourth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-first Assembly Districts, which met last night at their respective head-quarters. The separation of the charter election from the general election, and the rejection of the provision making the appointment of heads of departments dependent on the confirmation of the Aldermen, are the principal points to be gained. The charter election, it is urged, should be placed in the Spring.

Department of Public Instruction.

The Commissioners of Public Instruction met yesterday, Dr. Josiah G. Holland in the chair. A number of communications from School Trustees were received and referred to the appropriate committees.

The Finance Committee reported adversely to the recommendation of the Committee on Evening Schools in favor of appropriating $20,000 for the establishment of a class in practical chemistry in the Evening High Schools, as the appropriation had been cut down by the Board of Apportionment.

A requisition for $500,000 was made on the Controller.

Misses Catherine Talby and Mary J. Granger were confirmed as Principal and Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 39, in the Twelfth Ward.

The Committee on Supplies reported that during the past year supplies to the amount of $189,657 62 had been furnished to the different schools under the charge of the board. The report was ordered on file.

The following appropriations for 1873 were made: $2,997,488 97 for current expenses; also, $54,000 for the erection of the Normal College; $52,754 71 for moneys taken from the Normal College building fund; also, $48,511 03 was reserved for contingencies.

The board then adjourned.

The Coal Combination—Prospects for the Spring Trade.

The coal combinationists are at present inactive, although it is claimed that they are preparing for another movement in the early Spring trade. A number of the "middle men," unable to compete with the agents of the Reading Company, have temporarily ceased business, and are awaiting developments. Considerable excitement still exists among the retailers of Philadelphia, who, at public meetings and in pamphlets, have freely accused the leaders of the combination of dishonesty. The Reading Company are selling coal at their retail yards at Philadelphia at $1 per ton less than other retailers, but it is claimed that the coal offered by the company is "dusty" and of an inferior quality. Coal dealers generally are anxiously awaiting the publication of the new toll rates of the Reading Company.

The latest rumor is that in consequence of the miners' strike in England, quantities of coal will shortly be shipped to that country, where it now sells at $13 50, gold, per ton, with a prospect of advance.

The Hoboken Murder.

Charles Berger, the car-driver, accused of the murder of the unknown man who was recently found dead in the Elysian Fields, near Hoboken, N. J., was committed to the Hudson County Jail by Coroner Parslow, yesterday. The evidence against the accused is, thus far, purely circumstantial. The finding of the car-hook, or switch-turner, and the clothes, with stains upon them, in possession of the prisoner, are the only important points established. City Physician Benson is now engaged in making a microscopic examination of the stained portions of Berger's clothing. Frederick Seiderock and Emil Brehan, the other car-drivers, who were also arrested on suspicion, were yesterday released on giving $1,000 bail each. No one has yet appeared who could identify the deceased, and the body will be interred by the authorities this morning. Yesterday a photograph of the victim was taken, and the police are now making efforts to discover the identity of the murdered man.

The St. Francis Xavier's Debating Society.

The semi-annual literary exercises of the St. Francis Xavier's Debating Society, took place last evening at the college, Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in the presence of a very large audience. The programme, which consisted of the following exercises, was well rendered: "The Study of History," by Christopher J. Birdeck; "The Abuses of History," by George A. Fargis; "The Present," by Thomas F. Meehan, and "History, and the Church," by Cornelius Sullivan.

At the conclusion of the exercises Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, thanked the students for the pleasure which they afforded to the audience, and congratulated them on the ability which they displayed. Among the audience were Rev. Fathers Hudon, Cazau, Driscoll, Wiegard, McGean, Prof. F. Simon, and others.

The Tax on Premium Receipts of Foreign Insurance Companies.

Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State for New-Jersey, yesterday communicated to the Jersey City Board of Fire Commissioners his intention to retain all moneys arising from the tax on the premium receipts of foreign insurance companies, until the difficulty now existing concerning its disposition shall have been settled. Over $1,200 of such money has been paid to the Exempt Firemen's Association, while the present Board of Commissioners claims that it should be paid into its fund for the benefit of disabled firemen. The commissioners will bring suit for the recovery of the amount already paid to the representatives of the former volunteer department.

Sale of Paintings.

A portion of the etchings, paintings, and engravings of the late T. P. Rossiter, Esq. were sold at auction last evening at Clinton Hall by Messrs. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co. Among the list was a series of studies of portraits of the merchants of New-York, but with the exception of that of A. T. Stewart, which brought $300, they were sold at prices ranging from $1 to $7. Among the pictures to be sold this evening, is "The Merchants of America," 9 feet by 16 feet, and which consists of thirty-two life-sized portraits on canvas, many of them portraits of merchants who have died since the work was commenced twelve years ago. As a work of art, it is of a high order of merit, and it has been suggested that it should be purchased by some public institution either in this City or Brooklyn.

The Fire Department—A New Telegraph Station.

The Fire Commissioners have signed a contract with the Equitable Life Assurance Company for the privilege of erecting on the roof of their building, in Broadway, a structure which is to be used as a lookout and fire-telegraph station for the lower part of the City. Since the memorable thaw in January, when all the telegraph wires in the City were prostrated by the ice, the station at the Post-office has been vacated, and through the courtesy of the Trinity Church corporation, the belfry of St. Paul's Church is being used for that purpose. The new location will give the lookout men a clear view of the entire lower portion of the City.

Is There a Corner in Western Union?

There was a crowd of Wall-street operators at the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening, and great excitement existed in regard to the alleged corner in Western Union; 94½ was freely offered. The rumor was afloat and generally credited that Gould is "short" of the stock, and has been badly cornered by a combination consisting of Vanderbilt, Henry M. Smith, and Daniel Drew.

Amendments to the Paterson Charter.

The Paterson Board of Aldermen, in Committee of the Whole, has adopted a number of amendments to the city charter, and incorporated them in the form of a bill, to be immediately presented to the Legislature. The amendments are almost identical with those passed last year by the Legislature, the bill not, however, receiving the Governor's signature. The most important one is that providing for the summary collection of poll and personal taxes which enables the authorities to collect such taxes within ten days after assessment, and without appeal. The amount of taxes of this character is $20,000 annually, not more than one-fourth of which, it is alleged, is ever collected.

There's none can persuade me
For every complaint
There's anything so useful
As WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT.
With PAIN PAINT forever
My heart is entwined,
'Tis the essence of life
In bottles confined.

And sold in all drug-stores. Half pints, $1.—*New-York Witness.*—*Advertisement.*

Irritation of the Skin.
Cool and heal it by the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders, use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

HUGHES—HILTON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873, by Rev. George H. Hepworth, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 73 5th-av., New-York, JOHN H. HUGHES to CORNELIA, daughter of Henry Hilton, all of New-York.

HACKLEY—STILLE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 5, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by Rev. Father Thiry, VICTOR MAYE HACKLEY to MARIE, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Moreton Stillé, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, at the residence of her parents, Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, C. ADELAIDE, wife of C. B. Austin, of Louisiana, and youngest daughter of Edward and Julia E. Whitehouse.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, corner of Hicks-st. and Grace Court, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock on Thursday, 6th inst. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

AUSTIN.—At West Farms, Feb. 3, PETER H. AUSTIN, aged 66 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873, JAMES L. BROWN, M. D., in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., without further notice.

BOYD.—After a brief illness, at his residence, in East New-Brunswick, N. J., LOUIS B. BOYD, aged 61 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEMAREST.—On Monday, Feb. 3, 1873, DAVID I. DEMAREST, in the 93d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Middle Collegiate Church, corner Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at Schraalenburg, N. J., Friday morning. Carriages at Englewood, Northern Railroad, will meet train leaving Chambers-st. at 9½ A. M.

ELY.—At Brooklyn, on the evening of the 28th of January, JOSEPH FIELD ELY, son of Hon. Alfred Ely, of Rochester, N. Y., aged 29 years.

GRIFFITTS.—At Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., HELEN SMITH, daughter of Wm. Fishbourne Griffitts, of that city.

GRAHAM.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873, at her residence, No. 120 West 44th-st., MARIA VICTORIA GRAHAM, Principal of Primary Department School No. 28, and daughter of Mrs. Jane L. and the late James George Graham.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., Friday, at 1 P. M.

GIFFORD.—In this City, on Feb. 5, ARTHUR N. GIFFORD, Esq.

The funeral services will be held this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, No. 53 West 14th-st. The relatives and friends are invited to be present without further notice. The remains will be taken to New-Windsor for interment.

KELLY.—At Yorkville, on Monday, Feb. 3, NANCY J., wife of Nathaniel Kelly.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Eighty-sixth-street M. E. Church, on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 10½ A. M.

MUNDELL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 4, ANNIE MUNDELL.

Funeral this day, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, James R. Cuming, No. 201 West 42d-st. Relatives and friends will please accept this as their invitation to attend.

PIKE.—In Northfield, Minn., HELEN S. PIKE, sister-in-law of P. H. Watson, President Erie Railway, and sister of W. C. Pike, Yorkville carrier of the *New-York Times.*

☞ London *Times* please copy.

SLATER.—On Saturday, Jan. 25, 1873, at the residence of his parents, J. Mortimer and Sarah Allen Slater, CHARLES MORTIMER SLATER, aged 5 years, 10 months, and 25 days.

SCHERSTEN.—Feb. 1, 1873, Saturday evening, after a long and painful illness, in full hopes of a blessed immortality, PETER SCHERSTEN, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 122 West 28th-st., at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning. Remains to be interred at Green-Wood.

TIFFANY.—On Monday, Feb. 3, DEXTER TIFFANY, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, as also those of his father-in-law, O. B. Tweedy, and his brother, S. S. Tiffany, are invited to attend the funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, Friday, Feb. 7, at 9½ A. M. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

WHITEHOUSE.—On Tuesday evening, 4th inst., SPENCER SMITH WHITEHOUSE, aged 26 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Friday, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

WHEELER.—In Pittsfield, Feb. 3, of heart disease, MARY WHEELER, elder daughter of H. N. and the late Hannah B. Wheeler, of Chatham, N. Y.

YOUNGS.—Suddenly on Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873, FRANCIS HENRIETTA YOUNGS, wife of Joshua Youngs.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Polar Star Lodge No. 245, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from ten to fifteen original engravings of new machinery, novel inventions, bridges, engineering works, architecture, improved farm implements, and every new discovery in chemistry. A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3 a year by mail. Specimens sent free. May be had of all news-dealers.

PATENTS obtained on the best terms. Models of new inventions and sketches examined, and advice free. All patents are published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN the week they issue. Send for pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining patents.

Address for the paper, or concerning patents, MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York. Branch Office, corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM BALL.

The Managers of the Infant Asylum beg to say that, owing to generous support from the friends of the institution and the public in general, they are enabled to announce that the proceeds of the late ball will amount to $15,000. And, in making this acknowledgment, they would express their especial indebtedness to the members and representatives of the Press for their liberal and courteous efforts in behalf of this charity.

L. M. BATES, Treasurer.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 8, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 12 M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DENTISTRY.—ALL WHO WISH TO STUDY economy in first-class dental operations will call on DR. WAIT & SON, and examine specimens and prices. Beautiful sets of teeth from $15 to $50. Extracting under pure fresh gas. Corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY ON SATURDAY.

THE OPEN QUESTION.

A NOVEL.

By JAMES DE MILLE,

Author of "The Dodge Club," "The American Baron," &c.

1 vol., 8vo. Illustrated with 20 Illustrations.

Price, in paper covers, $1; cloth, $1 50.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, and Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

TAX-PAYERS' AND CITIZENS' PROTECTIVE UNION, OF THE TWELFTH WARD.—A regular meeting of the above organization will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1873, at 7½ o'clock.

Matters of great public interest will be brought up for action.

The punctual attendance of every member is requested.

CHAS. RUSTON, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Feb. 5, E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of Richard C. Fellows, Esq., referee, disposed of the following property, belonging to the estate of John McNulty, deceased: One plot on the north-east corner of Madison-avenue and Ninetieth-street, having a front on the avenue of 100.8 feet, and on the street of 62.2 feet; sold to James O'Donohue for $33,700; one plot opposite above, on the north-west corner of Madison-avenue and Ninetieth-street, having front on avenue of 100.8 feet, and on street of 11.1 feet, sold to same purchaser for $11,900. (This property is valuable, controlling, as it does, the fronts of Fourth-avenue lots.) One three-story frame house and lot—latter 25.1 by 69—No. 60 East Broadway, north side, 138.11 feet west of Market-street, sold for $10,750 to J. J. Campion. (These premises were twice sold, being first purchased by Terence Farley for $11,600, who, alleging that he was mistaken regarding the kind of house on the lot, declined to sign the terms of sale.) One three-story brick house and lot, latter 24.11 by 88.10 feet, No. 50 East Broadway, north side, 209 feet west of Market-street; sold for $12,400 to J. J. Southwick. Total value of property sold belonging to this estate, $68,750. In addition to the above, James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, sold a four-story brick house, with store and lot, latter 19 by 55 feet, situate on the south-west corner of Hudson and Jane streets, for $12,900; purchaser, Augustus Hawley, for parties in interest. The proposed legal sale of two houses and lots on East Fifty-seventh-street, 218 feet east of Lexington-avenue, under the direction of the same referee, was adjourned by Mr. Miller until Tuesday, Feb. 25. No other transactions were attempted, and a stock sale noted below closed the day's business.

To-day at the Exchange the important auction in charge of Muller, Wilkins & Co. takes place, at which the extensive list of City lots belonging to Mr. Benjamin Lehmaier will be offered, all well located, and originally selected as among the most valuable lots in the City for investment. It is not expected that this property will be sacrificed, but we understand that a sale will be made, if bids approximating to fair prices shall be received. The list of the realty advertised for sale is as follows: The three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 111 East Sixty-fifth-street, north side, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, lot 20 by ½ block, house 50 feet deep, and the following choice up-town unimproved property, viz.: St. Nicholas-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street; a plot containing about eleven lots, situate on the south-easterly corner of St. Nicholas-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, being 154.7 feet in front on the avenue, and 230 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-first-street; also, two lots on north side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, adjoining the rear of the One Hundred and Twenty-first-street lots. These lots will be sold together. Eighth and New avenues and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, fifteen full lots, comprising the entire front on the north side of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between the Eighth and New avenues; Eighth-avenue, three lots on south-east corner of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, full; Eighth-avenue, one lot north-east corner of One Hundred and Eleventh-street, full; Ninth-avenue and Two Hundred and Eighth-street, eight lots on north-west corner of Ninth-avenue and Two Hundred and Eighth-street, being four on the avenue and four adjoining on the street, all full; Tenth-avenue, one lot north-west corner of Eighty-second-street, full; Ninety-ninth-street, two lots south side, 250 feet east of Fifth-avenue, full; Ninety-ninth-street, one lot south side, 350 feet west of Eighth-avenue, full; Ninety-ninth-street, one lot north side, 250 feet west of Eighth-avenue; One Hundred and Fourth-street, four lots, north side, between Fifth and Madison avenues, and three lots, south side, 250 feet east of Fifth-avenue; One Hundred and Ninth-street, one lot, south side, 170 feet east of Fifth-avenue, full; One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, four lots, south side, 175 feet west of Seventh-avenue Boulevard; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, eleven lots, south side, between Tenth-avenue and Manhattan-street; One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, twenty-three lots on north side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Tenth and New avenues.

Other auctions will in addition be held, namely: By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front house, and lot No. 231 East Forty-eighth-street, north side, 200 feet west of Second-avenue, lot in size 20 by 100.5, house 45 feet deep; and by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of two lots, in size each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, south side, one 95 feet east of Third-avenue, and the other 260 feet east of Third avenue; also, one lot, 25 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, south side, 79.2 feet east of Fourth-avenue.

Another report was made of the private sale recently made by T. J. Dunkin, No. 554 Third-avenue, of property on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, lot 20 by 80, and of property on the south-west corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, lot 24.8 by 80, sold together for $115,000, the price was wrongly stated, owing to a typographical error, as $11,500. The figures should stand as first above noted.

The assessment books are now open for the inspection of tax-payers at the Tax Office, and will remain open until April 1. Owners of real estate will find it to their interest to consult the same, for if errors are to be corrected, the corrections must be made at once.

STOCK AUCTION.

Stocks and securities were sold yesterday at the Exchange, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., at percentage prices as follows:

10 shares Central National Bank, par, $100 each	97 to 97¼
153 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, par, $50 each	90 to 90½
11 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, par, $25 each	110½
160 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company, par, $25 each	178
20 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, par, $20 each	160
31 shares Howard Fire Insurance Company, par, $50 each	95
20 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company, par, $100 each	91
10 shares Second-avenue Railroad Company, par, $100 each	100
30 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, par, $25 each	140¾
20 shares New-York Warehouse and Security Company, par, $100 each	122

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 plot, Madison-av., n. e. corner 90th-st., 100.8x62.2	$33,700
1 plot, Madison-av., n. w. corner 90th-st., 100.8x11.1	11,900
1 3-story frame house and lot, No. 60 East Broadway, n. s., 138.11 ft. w. of Market-st., lot 25.1x69	10,750
1 3-story brick house and lot, No. 50 East Broadway, n. s., 209 ft. w. of Market-st., lot 24.11x88.10	12,400

By James M. Miller.

1 4-story brick house and lot, s. w. corner Hudson and Jane sts., lot 19x55	$12,900

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Feb. 4.

Broome-st., s. s., No. 391, w. of Mulberry-st., 25.3 x116.6	$16,000
Willett-st., w. s., 125 ft. w. of Broome-st., 25x100	9,500
3d-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20.1x48.1	10,750
11th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue D, 20x½ block	8,500
10th-st., n. s., 157.2 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x103.3	45,000
11th-st., s. s., 299 ft. w. of Avenue C, 23.1x103.3	14,600
16th-st., n. s., 338 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92	20,250
18th-st., n. s., No. 34, 65.9 ft. e. of Broadway, 22.7 x92	40,200
31st-st., s. s., 193.9 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x98.9	15,500
40th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5, Astor house	16,000
50th-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	14,600
54th-st., s. s., 166.8 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16.8x 100.5	10,000
61st-st., n. s., 191 ft. w. of 4th-av., 19x100.5	32,000
61st-st., n. s., 295 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.5	28,500
101st-st., n. s., 20.10 ft. w. of 9th-av., 32.5x100.11	20,000
124th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x100.11	30,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 152.10 ft. n. of 50th-st., 24x 64.10	17,500
2d-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 46th-st., 25x100	26,000
2d-av., w. s., 60.10 ft. n. of 116th-st., 20x70	11,700
2d-av., s. w. corner 81st-st., 24.8x65	25,000
4th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 25x90	nom.

LEASES.

New Bowery, No. 4; Pearl-st., No. 396; 3 years, per year	$1,200
Bleecker-st., No. 288, 3 years, per year	1,200
3d-av., No. 292, store, 5 years, per year	2,100
3d-av., No. 908, 3 years, per year	1,920

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTH-AV., BELOW THE PARK.—A choice corner plot of lots: price and terms very favorable. Also, the finest corner plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—A NEW and elegant brown-stone house, 42x65 feet, extension, with new and elegant furniture; price and terms reasonable. Also, others on the avenue, $60,000 to $300,000, embracing corners and stables.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DWELLING-houses, with modern improvements, in good order, between 4th and 2d avs., 8th and 28th sts.; price from $14,000 to $30,000.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—BUILDING and lot No. 1 Park-row, corner Ann-st., opposite the new Post-office. Apply to
A. & L. NEILSON,
No. 70 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FACTORY PROPerty between Lexington and 3d avs.; the buildings consist of three and four stories and basements, 43.8 x100.5 feet; lot, 84x100.5. Apply to
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

BOULEVARD—SOUTH OF 140TH-ST., ONE of the handsomest corners on the hill, for sale on easy terms. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

JERE. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.
No. 21 Park-row, opposite new Post-office, issues daily lists of all New-York property in his hands for sale, exchange or rent.

$24,000.—FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-sized three-story high-stoop brick house, in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address M. D., Box No. 40 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE ON 44th-st., near 6th-av.—Suitable for private dwelling or first-class flats; size 25x100; price moderate. Also, other desirable and cheap lots. W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway and 7th-av., cor. 44th-st.

FIFTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 6, EAST.—A desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25 feet front, lot 25x100, and stable, for sale very cheap; terms to suit.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

LOTS.—FOUR OR SIX FINE LOTS, BEtween 5th and Madison avs., below 60th-st.; price and terms reasonable; fine investment. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND 100 BY 100, ON East 113th-st., 120 feet west of 3d-av., and a two-story high-stoop brick house; water, gas, &c.
R. CUNNINGTON, No. 265 Broadway.

LOTS.—FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH-av., near 90th-st.; low price and easy terms. Apply to A. P. SMITH, No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. 7.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

THE MASONIC HALL,

CHESTNUT-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH STS.,

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

The valuable and eligibly-located property—hall and lot of ground 101 feet on Chestnut-st., and in depth 178 feet to Jayne-st., with subcellars, fire proof to second story, brown-stone front, of a beautiful gothic design of architecture. The first floor is divided into four stores extending the entire depth of the building to Jayne-st., permanently occupied.

The building is so constructed that with comparatively small expense it can be adapted for a variety of purposes, such as a place of amusement, hotel, or public offices, which would yield a large revenue.

Bids or offers from parties desiring to purchase will be received on or before the 1st of March by either of the undersigned members of the Finance Committee of the R. W. G. L. of F. and A. M. of Pennsylvania.
JOHN C. YEAGER, No. 257 North 3d-st., Philad'a.
JAMES HERDMAN, Pittsburg, Penn.
CONRAD B. DAY, No. 38 North 3d-st., Philadelphia.
E. HARPER JEFFRIES, No. 138 North Water-st.
WM. H. EAGLE, Marietta, Lancaster Co., Penn., or
CHARLES H. KINGSTON, Secretary of the Committee, Masonic Hall.
Bids subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.
NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST.,
Adjoining the corner of
BROADWAY.
To lease, lot and dwelling on 23d-st.; 30 feet front, with full lot in rear on 22d-st.
This valuable property would be leased for a term of years on favorable conditions.
For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 150 Broadway.
Particular attention paid to the renting of property and collecting of rents. Responsible references given.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, the building known as The Working-woman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., covering about six City lots.
The building has light on all sides; is substantially built, and suitable for a light manufacturing business or tenements. $70,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

AN ELEGANT MEDIUM-SIZE HOUSE for sale on 49th-st., near 5th-av.; is neatly arranged; has all modern improvements, and was recently overhauled; new plumbing-work (and fine mantels) inserted; tastefully frescoed, &c.; will be sold with the handsome furniture, and immediate possession given. For permits and other particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A WELL-BUILT, DESIRABLY-LOcated three-story high-stoop brown-stone house for sale on West 55th-st., near Lexington-av.—Price low and terms to suit. Also, other houses and some desirable dwellings from $13,000 to $14,000. W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway and 7th-av., corner 44th-st.

A FINE HALF BLOCK OF LOTS, extending from 5th to Madison-av.; seventeen lots south of 70th-st., for sale at a bargain; also, the finest corner plots and single lots on and near 5th and Madison avs., below and fronting the Park; also, on 8th and 11th av. Boulevard, 59th to 190th-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$40,000 FOR A MAGNIFICENT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60, lot half the block, on West 29d-st.; also, a large number of others, from $11,000 to $180,000. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

A STORE VERY CHEAP, NO. 83 MURray-st.—25x100, five stories, brown-stone front, in first rate order; the owner, being in ill health, and about to travel, will sell the store very low, if taken immediately, and on easy terms of payment. Inquire of FRANK PHILLIPS, No. 245 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE NO. 124 East 41st-st.; in perfect order; terms liberal. Apply to H. A. MOTT, owner, No. 71 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$5,600, $6,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts. to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty.
O. V. HOLCOMBE, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—No. 153 Columbia-st., three-story, high-basement house; very convenient for a party doing business in New-York; only $16,000, to close an estate. Apply to A. O. READ, No. 62 Liberty-st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

JERSEY CITY.—SEVERAL VALUABLE lots in Jersey City for sale.
Apply to A. & L. NEILSON,
No. 70 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LONG BRANCH.----Real Estate Agents, F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

VALUABLE FARM AND PLANTATION,
Containing 306 acres of land, in a fine state of cultivation, suitable for grain, dairy, or fruit, situate in Central New-Jersey, equi-distant from New-York and Philadelphia. Can be divided into four farms, as there are suitable buildings. A rare opportunity is offered to those desirous of a home in a healthy neighborhood, with ample railroad facilities.
JOHN W. CLARKSON, No. 14 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR RENT—Large private residence, situated on Sunswick-terrace, Astoria, overlooking East River, comprising two acres of ground in perfect order, garden, green-house stocked with rare plants, hot and cold grape-ries in full bearing, choice varieties of fruit-trees, ice-house all filled, salt-water bath-house, stables for ten horses, carriage-house, &c., &c.
House completely furnished and in thorough order. Will be let to a desirable tenant for a term of years. Address W. V. D., No. 33 Park-row, Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.
Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

A BARGAIN.—TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, mapped and divided into building lots; streets graded; within half a mile of station, and less than one hour from New-York; for sale low; not less than $10,000 cash required. Another piece of eight acres with a fine new house; cheap for cash. Address JAMES, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON LINE OF MIDLAND RAILroad, New-Jersey, a number of places from two to one hundred acres, improved and unimproved, high mountain land; perfectly healthy and no mosquitoes; one hour from New-York; no better investment within fifty miles of the City. Apply to
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, WEST-chester County, thirty miles from City by Harlem Railroad, late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased; it is handsomely situated, and contains about six acres; all kinds of fruit; buildings in complete repair. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT SING SING, A BEAUTIFUL country residence; six acres land, abundance of fruit, double house; spring water brought into the house; one mile from Scarboro, and two miles from Sing Sing depot. Apply to
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

150,000 ACRES PINE TIMBER lands; 30,000 acres coal and iron lands; price $1 50 per acre; maps, &c. A. P. SMITH, No. 12 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 20 WEST 9TH-st., near 5th-av.; dwelling or business. No. 2.2 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.; dwelling, furnished. No. 138 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.; dwelling, unfurnished.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FUR-NISHED and unfurnished houses; no charge unless satisfactory tenants obtained.
Real Estate Office of S. B Goodale,
No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-av. Hotel.

TO LET.—A VERY COZY THREE-STORY dwelling; all improvements; in prime order; No. 132 East 28th-st., with possession; rent moderate to good tenant; small family. Inquire of owner, adjoining house, No. 115 Lexington-av., corner 28th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—IN 16th-st., near 5th-av., a handsomely-furnished house, to a private family only.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house to let, No. 407 East 84th-st.; rent $600. Also, a two-story and basement house, No. 1,620 1st-av.; rent $650. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 63 Bleecker-st.

TO RENT—FARM AND FARMER'S COTtage on Long Island, for which farm supplies and care of garden and lawn will be taken as compensation. Call at No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET.—3D-AV., NEAR CORNER OF 71ST-st.—First-class floors, consisting of eight rooms, having all the modern improvements. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av. (Bible-house.)

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS $10,977,044 88

DEPOSIT TO-DAY in the SAVINGS BANK
Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHTY-SEVEN valuable lots (many of which are in the vicinity of the Central and Morningside Parks) situate on 8th, 9th, 10th, New, and St. Nicholas avs., 99th, 104th, 109th, 114th, 120th, 121st, 123d, 125th, 128th, 129th, and 208th sts., also, brown stone house, No. 111 East 65th-st. By order of Benjamin Lehmaier, Esq., who is about making Europe his permanent residence.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, 111 Broadway:

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—A plot containing about eleven lots, situate on the south-easterly corner of St. Nicholas-av. and 121st-st., being 154 feet 7 inches in front on the avenue, and 230 feet on 121st st.; also, two lots on north side of 120th-st., adjoining the rear of the 121st-st. lots. These lots will be sold together.

EIGHTH AND NEW AVENUES AND ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Fifteen full lots, comprising the entire front on the north side of 114th-st., between the 8th and New avs.

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—Three lots on south-east corner of the 8th-av. and 111th-st., full.

EIGHTH-AVENUE.—One lot north-east corner of 111th-st. and 8th-av., full.

NINTH-AVENUE AND TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET.—Eight lots on north-west corner of 9th-av. and 208th-st., being four on the avenue and four adjoining on the street, all full.

TENTH-AVENUE.—One lot north-west corner of 10th-av. and 82d-st., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—Two lots south side, 250 feet east of 5th-av., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—One lot south side, 350 feet west of 8th-av., full.

NINETY-NINTH-STREET.—One lot north side, 250 feet west of 8th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH-STREET.—Four lots, north side, between 5th and Madison avs.

Three lots, south side, 250 feet east of 5th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH-STREET.—One lot, south side, 170 feet east of 5th-av., full.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Four lots, south side, 175 feet west of 7th-av. Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Eleven lots, south side, between 10th-av. and Manhattan-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH STREETS.—Twenty-three lots on north side of 128th and south side of 129th sts., between 10th and New avs.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE NO. 111 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The three-story brown-stone house and lot situate on the north side of 65th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and known as No. 111. House, 20x50; contains modern improvements. Lot ½ block.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at office of the auctioneer on and after Feb. 1.

IN THE MATTER OF DENNIS LYONS, a bankrupt.—Assignee's sale in bankruptcy of leasehold property on the north-east corner of Canal and South Fifth-avenue, and on the south-east corner of Grand and South Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York. By virtue of an order made in the above matter on the 1st day of February, 1873, by Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, I, the undersigned, assignee of said Dennis Lyons, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by Messrs. Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, on the 20th day of February, 1873, at 12 M., of said day, the unexpired term of years in and to the lease of the premises with the buildings thereon situate on the north-easterly corner of Canal-street and Laurens-street, now called South Fifth-avenue, known as No. 375 Canal-street, said lease being for ten years from the 1st day of May, 1870, and expiring the 1st day of May, 1880, made by Catharine A. Smith, executrix, to said Dennis Lyons. Also, the unexpired term of years in and to the lease of premises with the buildings thereon situated on the south-east corner of Grand and Laurens, now called South Fifth-avenue, and known as No. 53 Grand-street and Nos. 26 and 28 Laurens-street. Said lease being for ten years and four months from the 1st day of January, 1868, and expiring the 1st day of May, 1878, made by Bernard Sturgis to the said Dennis Lyons. By the said order the said leases will be sold, free of all liens, and conveyed to the purchasers stripped of all liens and incumbrances. The fixtures belonging to the said bankrupt will be sold with the respective leases. Further particulars can be ascertained by inquiry of the undersigned or his attorneys.—Dated New-York, Feb. 4, 1873. JOHN H. GAFNEY,
Assignee of Dennis Lyons, No. 58 Front-st.
D. & T. McMAHON, Attorneys of Assignee, No. 13 Chambers-st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

MAPS READY AT OFFICE OF
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
NO. 21 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK,
of the
100 SUPERB NINETEENTH WARD BROOKLYN LOTS.

To be peremptorily sold at auction, at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. More desirable lots have never been offered. They are all located on leading streets and avenues, near Lee-avenue Congregational and St. Paul's Episcopal Churches, adjacent to and surrounded by fine improvements. Terms easy. Call and get a map at No. 21 Park-row, office of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—FOR CASH—BY ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Will be sold at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, (of No. 4 Pine-st.,) Auctioneer, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of February next, at noon, the unexpired leasehold estate (two years from May 1, 1873,) in the lots and store and three adjoining buildings, (five stories high,) at the south-west corner of Broadway and West 35th-st., in said City, with covenant for renewal of term by lessors, or to pay for the buildings.
FRANCIS BYRNE,
Attorney for Administrator, &c., No. 83 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and Other Companies.
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 10 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
NOS. 4 AND 6 BROAD-ST.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NO. 112 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA WIDE STORE.
Well arranged, well lighted, new, and very showy.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—ON VERY REASONABLE terms, a large factory on line of railway, between New-York and Philadelphia; just the site and building for a large machine business; main building 150x 50 feet, with two wings for foundry and forge; a never-failing water-power supplies the factory with power. Address immediately FERGUSON, No. 89 White-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES ON Broadway.
Stores and dwellings on 4th-av.
Stores on Broad-st. ROBERT GOELET,
No. 857 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE building on the south-east corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st., consisting of two floors, size about 29 by 80. Apply in the East River National Bank.

TO LET—FINE STORE, NO. 1,233 3D-AV., near 71st-st.; apartments partitioned off rear, consisting of sitting and dining rooms, kitchen, and two bedrooms; rent $1,200. Apply to
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

TO LET—THREE HANDSOME LOFTS, 28 by 84 feet, Adelphi Building, corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J.; for light manufacturing, (shirts, clothing, &c.,) unsurpassed. Inquire of Dr. A. COLES, Newark, N. J.

BROADWAY STORES, NEAR 44TH-st., to let; rents from $1,200 up; location the best; suitable for any business. Also, corner store on 3d-av. W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, Broadway and 7th-av., corner 44th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER—A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to McCLAVE BROS.,
11th-av. and 22d-st.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, with renewal, the property north-west corner of Grand and Greene sts., 100x65 feet. Building loan if desired. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, 25 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

I WANT TO PURCHASE OR RENT, with the privilege of such, a well-built house, with improvements, between 42d and 80th sts., and west of 3d-av. Price from $8,000 to $13,000. Address M. D., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence.
Office and Sales-room, 1,184 Broadway,
between 28th and 29th sts.,
The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

A. L. BATTERSON'S FURNITURE Storage Establishment, Nos. 681 and 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.; best in the City. Pianos, furniture, baggage, and all kinds of goods taken on storage at moderate rates; best references. Furniture removed by experienced men, and large wagons for removal of furniture, pianos, &c., in City or country. N. B.—Furniture, pianos, &c., boxed for shipping.

MILLINERY.

FURS, WARRANTED, HALF PRICE; Bonnets and Ladies' Hats; Seal-skin Coats, $30; Muffs and Boas, $12; Mink Sets, great bargains. BINNS' Millinery, 847 Broadway. Avoid mistakes.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana,** on the Illinois River, **are completed,** and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone **are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities,** and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed,** and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

679	2,241	2,439	2,414	177	165
2,424	1434	2,500	2,065	1,701	2,033
1,893	872	149	1,840	668	1,383
1,647	1,727	1,957	2,315	1,987	2,174
842	1,276	539	110	1,507	87
757	1,582	1,115	1,316	1,068	1,781
540	2,332	1,102	615	514	....

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1873.
—New-York, Nov. 15, 1872.
(Signed,)
[Seal.] J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Trustees.
ELISHA ATKINS,
Attest: J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
We offer for sale **$400,000** PAR VALUE **ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS** in lots to suit purchasers.
These securities are **FIRST-CLASS** in every particular.
Details furnished on application.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

10 Per Cent. INTEREST!
County, Town, City, and School District Bonds of IOWA, ILLINOIS, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA
For sale by
BROWN, WADSWORTH & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st, New-York.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.
Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.
We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.
The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.
FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and other business, will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 8, until the morning of Feb. 20.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twenty-five Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1873. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, (AS REORGANIZED,) OFFICE SECRETARY, CINCINNATI, Jan. 25, 1873. }

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT, the transfer-books of this Company for both stock and third mortgage bonds will be closed at the New-York and Cincinnati offices for the ten days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders on the 19th of February.
CHAS. F. LOW, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.

The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 159 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades.

It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.
NO. 14 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.
Coupon Bonds of......................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved in the past the most profitable ever issued.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.
For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIVE Directors will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 6, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY'S SHARES WANTED.—An English organization is desirous of buying several thousand shares of the above-named stock for investment, and will pay an equitable price for it, without reference to the nominal quotations. Address, at once, F. W. S., Boston, Mass., stating number of shares for sale.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1873, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

A HOME SECURITY.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of a Completed Railroad in New-York State,

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$700,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Sodus Point & Southern Railroad Company,

Due in 1901, convertible into the stock of the Company until 1881, interest payable in gold semi-annually on June 1 and Dec. 1, at the Union Trust Company, New-York, where, also, the bonds can be registered at the option of the holder.

The Road upon which the above Bonds are a first lien of $20,000 per mile, is thirty-five miles in length, and is now open for business the entire distance. It runs from **Great Sodus Bay,** the best and largest harbor on the south side of **Lake Ontario,** through the Counties of **Wayne** and **Ontario** to **Gorham,** where it connects with the **Northern Central Railway** of Pennsylvania, thus opening a new outlet from **New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore,** and the **coal fields** of Pennsylvania to **Canada** and the **great lakes.**

A large local business is assured to the road, and it has valuable direct connections with the **New-York Central Railroad** and the **Erie Canal at Newark** and, via the Northern Central Railway, with the **Erie Railroad** and **Lehigh Valley Railroad,** which must draw a great through traffic in coal, lumber, grain, iron-ore, salt, &c., to this new Lake Port for shipment to and from the principal Canadian ports.

With these great advantages insured to the enterprise, we believe these Bonds to be a safe and very desirable investment. Pamphlets, Maps, and full information will be furnished on application.

We offer these Bonds for the present at **90** and accrued interest in currency.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMP'Y.

NEW CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED,

$12,000,000.

Trustee—Union Trust Company, New-York. Bonds due May 1, 1900, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, May and November, at the Office of the Company.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Sealed proposals will be received, addressed to C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer, at this office, until 25th of February, next, for $2,000,000, or any part of $2,000,000 of said bonds.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for Five per Cent. of the amount bid for.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if in its judgment the interests of the Company require it.

Any further information desired, in respect to the Bonds, can be obtained from the undersigned at the office of the Company.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

MIDLAND
7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds
Completed Road,
Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
No 25 PINE-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.
VERMONT DIVISION.

This is the shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. Montreal fifty-seven miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. We recommend these Bonds as combining PROFIT WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS,

Secured by a Mortgage upon the Road, Equipments, and Land Grant of over 5,000,000 acres. There is, in addition, a Sinking Fund of Two per Cent. IT WILL BE ENTIRELY COMPLETED DURING THIS MONTH, thereby forming a direct route from Galveston to New-York by railroad. We recommend the bonds as a perfectly safe investment. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 8, until the morning of Feb. 20.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this institution, held this day, Mr. AUGUSTUS W. PAYNE was duly elected President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE OF DEBT OF RICHmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad Company, No. 372, dated Nov. 1, 1854, for $144 50, and bearing six per cent. interest.
Application has been made to said Company for the renewal of the same. E. A. LIVINGSTON.

FINANCIAL.

THE CONSOLIDATED
THIRTY-YEAR
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Louis and Southeastern Railway.

A GREAT TRUNK LINE, constituting, with its connections, the Shortest Possible Route between ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, and SAVANNAH; ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE; CHICAGO, NASHVILLE and the Southern and South-eastern cities.
THESE BONDS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.
The Earnings of the Company are largely in excess of its operating expenses and interest.
For full particulars apply to
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., N. Y.

8 PER CT. GOLD BOND.

Interest Payable Quarterly.
COMPLETED ROAD.
First Mortgage
Only $16,000 Per Mile
OF THE
Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.
RENDERING THE LARGEST INCOME OF ANY FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY SECURITY UPON THE MARKET.
For further particulars apply to
JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD
OF LONG ISLAND
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
(EXTENSION,)
DUE 1892.
For sale by
WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

32D DIVIDEND.
LENOX
Fire Insurance Company,
No. 456 Broadway.
New-York, Feb. [illegible] 1873.
The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend
OF TEN PER CENT.,
payable on and after 1st February, at their office corner of 3d-av. and 7th-st.
SURPLUS on 1st January, 1873...............$190,000
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary. NATHAN C. ELY, President.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 28, 1873.
DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared an interest dividend of 3½ Per Cent., payable on demand to the shareholders as registered of this date.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.
NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 31, 1873.
CAPITAL..................[illegible]
SURPLUS..................[illegible]
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 14 BROAD-ST. }

THE PAST-DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at our office.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 29, 1873. }

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on Feb. 1, 1873. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 10 proximo, till which date the transfer books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BALDWIN and HENRY D. SANGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Abraham Baldwin and Henry D. Sanger, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. BORST, Jr., bankrupt.—This is to give notice that on the 27th day of January, 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John B. Borst, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall street, in the City of New York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. HUNT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts.—By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 329 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 23d January, 1873.
ja30-law4wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MANHEIMER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph Manheimer, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD S. HALL, bankrupt.—At the City of New-York, the 4th day of February, 1873.—To all whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that an adjourned third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., the Register in charge of the said matter, at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., in pursuance of an order this day made by the said Register; and that the final accounts of the assignee of the estate of said bankrupt will be filed at the said meeting, and that he will thereupon apply to the Court for a settlement of said accounts, and for his discharge from all liability as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Saturday, Feb. 8.	Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 26.
Parthia, Wed'day, Feb. 12.	Algeria, Wed'day, March 5.
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.	*Cuba, Wed'day, March 12.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage....................................$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE CUBA WILL SAIL FOR Liverpool and Queenstown on SATURDAY, 8th February. Passengers embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Friday, Feb. 7, at 12 M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wed'day, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.........Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG......Saturday, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage........................$75 and $65, currency
Steerage......................................$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC............SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.............SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC.........SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Feb. 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Feb. —, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 876 South Market-st., Chicago.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE..Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE............Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.............Mar. 5, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON.........ROUSSA.....Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.........LEMARIE....Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE................DANRE.....Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..............$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

AUSTRALIA..Sat., Feb. 8	ANGLIA....Sat., Feb. 22
VICTORIA..Sat., Feb. 15	EUROPA...Sat., March 1

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 19th inst.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 28th inst.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 10, 1873—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. MORSE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)....Feb. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)............Feb. 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,)...................Feb. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,)..Feb. 27

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Feb. 21
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM...........................March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR...........................April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Feb. 4.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Feb. 6.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,
RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.
NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River, as follows:

LAGOS, Cawanth................................Saturday, Feb. 22
MANDINGO, Spence...........................Saturday, Mar. 15
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style of MARQUAND, HILL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN P. MARQUAND,
GEORGE H. B. HILL, } General Partners.
CHARLES HEAD,
THOMAS WIGGLESWORTH, Special Partner.

BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1873.

The partnership heretofore existing under the style of MARQUAND & HILL is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN P. MARQUAND,
GEORGE H. B. HILL,
CHARLES HEAD.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

The undersigned have this day formed a general partnership for the transaction of a commission stock business at No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 18 Devonshire-st., Boston, under the style of HILL, SCOTT & CO.

GEORGE H. B. HILL,
JOSEPH R. SCOTT,
CHARLES HEAD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN Alexander A. Thomson, David Thomson, and the late William Thomson, under the firm name of A. A. THOMSON & CO., expired by its limitations on the 1st day of January, 1873.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER A. THOMSON,
DAVID THOMSON,
ELLEN L. THOMSON, } Executors of
JAMES THOMSON, } Wm. Thomson,
DAVID THOMSON, } deceased.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above, the undersigned give notice that they continue the business as tinplate and metal dealers at Nos. 213 and 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman-st., under the name of A. A. THOMSON & CO.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER A. THOMSON,
DAVID THOMSON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of RANDAL H. FOOTE & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

RANDAL H. FOOTE.
JOHN J. LAWRENCE.

The banking and brokerage business will be continued by RANDAL H. FOOTE, who alone is authorized to collect and settle all claims against the firm.

RANDAL H. FOOTE,
No. 70 Broadway, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. F. P. OLCOTT, late of Albany, N. Y., and Mr. J. P. MARQUAND and Mr. J. E. BROWN, of Boston, Mass., become partners in our business in Boston and New-York, and the interest and responsibility of Mr. STANTON BLAKE ceases this day.

BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
No. 28 State-st., Boston,
and No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
FEB. 1, 1873.

THE INTEREST OF MR. WILLIAM LUMMIS in our business has ceased, he withdrawing temporarily from active business on account of ill health.
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873. No. 58 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS

Will be received as above until MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 M., for the supply of 15,000 tons, more or less, best Lackawanna coal, as required for use of road, for current year, mostly grate and egg, delivered F. O. B., on cars at Carbondale, Honesdale or Hawley, in about equal proportions monthly. Also, for supply of 2,000 tons, more or less, best Lehigh lump for foundry use, to be delivered at Long Dock, Jersey City, Scranton or Carbondale, Penn., and Waverley, N. Y., in about equal quantities monthly as required.
L. L. LOCKWOOD, Purchasing Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office until Feb. 10, prox., for the supply of fifteen tons of best Cop Waste, Machined Cop, and Standard Machinery Waste, per month, more or less, for current year, to be delivered at Jersey City Shops, or shipped at foot of Duane-st., New-York, as required for use. Samples must accompany bids in all cases.
L. L. LOCKWOOD,
Purchasing Agent.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE,
Feb. 3, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock for the furnishing of stationery for the Marine Court, Surrogate's office, Department of Finance, and County Clerk's offices, a sample of which may be seen at the Clerk's office of the Board of Supervisors.

By order of the
COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!
BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are cautioned against the imitations and counterfeits, offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, while the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary-shop. BUY ONLY OF RESPECTABLE HOUSES.
L. FUNKE, JR., Sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st.,
Post-office Box No. 1,029. New-York.

H. N. GALLUP & CO.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the late firm of H. N. GALLUP & CO. are requested to present them at the office of J. DAVIS, corner of Bethune and West sts., within six weeks from date, and all persons indebted to said firm will please pay their accounts at same place.
J. DAVIS,
D. SALISBURY,
Trustees for H. N. Gallup & Co.
JAN. 15, 1873.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Sarah M. Smith, The City Fire Insurance Company of New-York, and Mary King, widow of John A. King, deceased, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 1.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-1aw6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn, and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Angelina C. Plympton, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 2.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872. DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ja30-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Josephine F. Johnson, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 3.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-1aw6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—The MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods, and chattels, and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Augusta J. Wright, defendants.—Amended summons for relief—Action No. 4.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ja30-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn, and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, Nathaniel Mckay, and Montague M. Hendricks, surviving trustee of Uriah Hendricks, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 5.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-1aw6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SARAH JANE BURNETT, plaintiff, against CATHARINE LAIRD, Margaret Dayton, John H. Dayton, Rebecca Downey, John Downey, Matilda Hoag, Robert Hoag, Richard McFadden, and John McFadden, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—To the defendants above named, and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 1 and 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 25, 1872.
FRANCIS TILLOU, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of September, 1872.
FRANCIS TILLOU, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja30 1aw6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn, and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Almira H. Carr, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 6.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of October, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-1aw6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, Angelina C. Plympton, and Almira H. Carr, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 7.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-1aw6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually, and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife; Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Mary E. Sharp, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 8.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 23, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-1aw6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ROBERT B. SHIMER and ALEXANDER SCOTT, plaintiffs, against BERNARD VROMAN, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Eighty dollars, with interest from the eleventh day of May, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1873.
STEPHEN GILMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, this 16th day of January, 1873.
STEPHEN GILMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
ja23-1aw6w-Th* Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ELLIS K. POWERS, plaintiff, against JOHN C. THOMPSON, Mary L. Tiffany, and Francis H. Tiffany, her husband, and the Farmers' National Bank of Harlem, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Mary L. Tiffany: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 27 Park-place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 17, 1872.
TRUMAN H. BALDWIN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1872.
TRUMAN H. BALDWIN,
ja30-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—LEWIS A. SAYRE, plaintiff, against THOMAS C. FIELDS, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 245 Broadway, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and thirty dollars with interest from the 1st day of August, 1871, beside the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 9, 1872.
NOAH TUGWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint herein was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1873.
NOAH TUGWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
New-York, Jan. 13, 1873. No. 245 Broadway.
ja23-1aw6wTh

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

On Monday afternoon, in the Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., a large BROWN POCKET-BOOK, containing notes and drafts, (payment of which has been stopped,) and a small sum of money.

The finder may keep the money on returning the pocket-book, with the drafts, &c., to the
NATIONAL PARK BANK,
No. 214 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description: marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG HORSE; sound, kind, and gentle, with or without harness and wagon. Apply at the tea-store, corner of 28th-st. and 8th-av.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

ONE OR TWO HORSES CAN HAVE board and good care in a private stable. Apply at No. 153 East 38th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; all Broadway stages pass this hotel. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON-AV.

To rent, with board, room for single gentlemen on fourth floor.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—In consequence of unforeseen circumstances, parties occupying the second floor are obliged to vacate: the same are offered, with first-class board. References required.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1,267 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

NO. 13 BANK-ST.—TO LET TWO OR three nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board; house in desirable location and convenient to cars; reference required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsome furnished rooms on second floor, for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class.

NO 55 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—To first class parties and adults only, elegant second story; also, rooms on fourth floor, for single gentlemen, with board.

A NICE, COMFORTABLE FURNISHED room; first-class house and location; rent, $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, front rooms, second floor, together or separately.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy: tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE SUMMER season for gentleman, wife, two babies and nurse, in a private family where there are no other boarders; distance not over thirty miles from New-York. Address, giving full particulars as to terms and location, W. T. P., Box No. 153 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG gentlemen; one large, well-furnished room, between 14th and 20th sts. Address Box 5,407 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

UTICA FEMALE SEMINARY,
ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.
The Winter term will commence on the 10th of February, 1873. For information or catalogue apply to the Principal, Mrs. E. F. HAMILL.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

A PROTESTANT MINISTER RESIDing in Westphalia, Germany, desires to receive in his family a few American boys, ten to fourteen years of age: his long pedagogical experience and the pleasant home influences will be a sufficient guarantee for the mental development and physical care of his pupils. As to references and particulars, please address J. W., Box No. 2,565 New-York Post-office.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Route Neuilly, Paris.)

Second term begins on Feb. 1 French classes for ladies three times a week.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Spring term begins Feb. 11.
Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil.
I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

FRENCH, ITALIAN OR SPANISH.—Thorough instruction; theory and oral practice, insuring conversational fluency. Prof. BONFANTI, No. 241 West 14th-st. Foreigners taught English. Translations.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

FINE ART TUITION—IN OIL AND water color painting, by Prof. G. A. GILBERT, Studio, No. 142 East 16th-st.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 136 WEST 41ST-st., with primary and limited number. Large experience and highest references.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN LAdy, daughter of a Protestant clergyman, a situation in a respectable family to teach children; would have no objection to spending a few hours in sewing; best reference is given. Apply to B. M., No. 60 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH and Classical instructor desires a position as principal or professor in some institution at a healthy locality at the South. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and other officers and committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February next. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M., and close at 8 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.
F. A. P. BARNARD, President.
JOHN A. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The sixth and last lecture of the course will be delivered at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, by Rev. WILLIAM ORMISTON. Subject—*Everybody's School, or, Lessons from Life.* Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANnual meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 6, at its rooms in the Cooper Building, at 7½ o'clock.
JOHN E. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

DRY GOODS.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway.—BRILLIANT display; new arrivals of PARIS and BERLIN styles. Patterns now ready. Patterns fitted to the form; warranted perfect. Cloth Models with each pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor...............................Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager...................................Mr. A. M. Palmer
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinee at 1½.

ABSOLUTE TRIUMPH
of the powerful new play
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD,
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD,
which will be repeated EVERY EVENING until further notice.

Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Welsh Edwards, F. F. Mackay, George Parkes, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, Miss Imogene Fowler.

During the piece a
BIRTH-DAY CHORAL,
Composed by Mr. H. Tissington, will be sung by a choir of thirty children.

Seats secured six days in advance.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
SATURDAY at 1½, second MATINEE of
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WM. B. FRELIGH..................................Manager
SECOND WEEK. MONDAY, Feb. 3. SECOND WEEK.

BUFFALO BILL, BUFFALO BILL,
the most complete history of the wild life of the Hero of the Plains—depicted in the *New-York Weekly* by Ned Buntline.

EVERY NIGHT, EVERY NIGHT,
J. B. STUDLEY
will perform his original character of
BUFFALO BILL.

Mr. Hernandes Foster and his Pantomime of FE-FO-FUM will shortly appear.

OLYMPIC. ALHAMBRA.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the Magnificent Spectacle of
ALHAMBRA. ALHAMBRA.

Last appearance of
Prof. TOBIN'S wonderful OPTICAL ILLUSION.
The Famous Lauris. Kelly and Leon.
Morris' Mystic Changes. Beautiful Ballets.
The Entire Company and all the Specialties.
Admission, 50 cents; secured seats, 50 cents and $1.

ASSOCIATION HALL—POPULAR MATINEES.—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2,
The most pleasing reader,

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS,

with an entirely new programme.
Admission 50 cents—no extra charge for reserved seats—at the hall and Schirmer's.

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS—MATINEE.—Association Hall, SATURDAY, 2 P. M.—Reserved seats, 50 cents—at Gurley's and Schirmer's.

DALY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway—Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MR. DALY'S BRILLIANT PARISIAN SENSATION.

ALIXE!

"ALIXE offers some of the best acting that has been seen on the New-York stage for years."—*World.*

"ALIXE is the talk in the clubs, in the cars, at the dinner-table, and in every walk of life; it is the dramatic sensation of this season."—*Herald.*

Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss LINDA DIETZ, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER, Mr. GEORGE CLARK, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. JAMES LEWIS.

THIRD ALIXE MATINEE
SATURDAY NEXT AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
₊ Seats may be secured one week in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

23d-st., corner 8th-av. Begins at 7¾.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
MRS. JOHN WOOD!
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM!
THE ARAB TROUPE!
MURRAY'S STUD OF HORSES!
250 AUXILIARIES!
LAST MATINEE BUT ONE,
SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

IN ACTIVE PREPARATION,
A PECULIAR AMERICAN SENSATION
Based upon a Parisian "Revue" of extraordinary character, and upon some of the experiences of Mr. MARK TWAIN, prepared expressly for the capacity of this grand theatre by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
THE SCENERY AND EFFECTS
are of an ingenious and local character, and embrace all that is notable from
BROADWAY to the
ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SEVENTH and LAST WEEK
of
BROTHER SAM,
with
MR. SOTHERN as SAM,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss ROSE COGHLAN.
Mr. T. Robertson's exquisite comedy,
DAVID GARRICK,
will be produced on
SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 8,
Mr. SOTHERN sustaining his original part of DAVID GARRICK, as represented by him for over 150 nights at the Royal Haymarket Theatre, London.
SAM MATINEE
NEXT SATURDAY, FEB. 8, AT 1½ P. M.
NOTICE.—Carriages may be ordered at 10½.
Box-book opened one month in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.

Limited engagement
of the talented and popular comedian,
MR W. J. FLORENCE,
who will appear in his world-famous character of
BOB BRIERLY,
in Tom Taylor's instructive dramatic picture, in five parts, illustrating phases in English every-day life, entitled the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
presented with new and appropriate scenery, and cast to the full strength of the company, including
MR. C. R. THORNE, JR......as......HAWKSHAW
MR. ROBERT PATEMAN...as....GREEN JONES
MISS BELLA PATEMAN..as..MAY EDWARDS
FIRST "FLORENCE" MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CHANFRAU.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

EVENING at 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE CONTINUED SUCCESS of the great Actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, in the American drama of KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.	AFTERNOON AT 2, the young Actor, Mr. J. M. WARD, in Maeder's celebrated drama of BUFFALO BILL; or, KING OF THE BORDER MEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

UNABATED SUCCESS.
The magnificent and unapproachable spectacle,
LEO AND LOTOS.
Peerless in pageantry, pre-eminent in perfection.
New songs, new music, new dances.
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
Americus, Davies, Siegrist, Trained Dogs.
Every evening and Saturday matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.

The felicity will eventuate at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at 9½.
Genuine hit. Screams of laughter at
THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

J. M. BELLEW. SATURDAY.

STEINWAY HALL, FEB. 8.

The management take pleasure in announcing that the unparalleled success of this PEERLESS READER has rendered it necessary to engage a larger hall, and that he will give his fourth evening as above, SATURDAY, Feb. 8. Not the leading journals only, but the most cultivated audiences that New-York has gathered since Dickens' readings, have enthusiastically confirmed the verdict of the European Press in placing Mr. Bellew at the head of his profession. It will be seen that the

PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY
is entirely new and very attractive:

JULIUS CÆSAR....(Antony's Oration)....Shakespeare
MAGDALENA....(Or, the Spanish Duel)....Walker
YOUNG LOCHINVAR.......(Marmion)........Scott
LOST AND FOUND...........................Hamilton Aidé
THE TICHBORNE TRIAL....................Mrs. Brown's Evidence
THE EXECUTION OF MONTROSE..........Aytoun
PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN....................Browning
FONTENOY..Davis
MRS. JOSEPH PORTER.........................Dickens

Reserved seats, $1; for sale at Hall & Schirmer's.

J. M. BELLEW. BROOKLYN.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT.

GRAND CONCERT,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
by the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1873.

Tickets may be obtained at the Conservatory, No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's; also at Steinway & Sons', and at the door on the evening of the concert.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL
FRIDAY, FEB. 7,
AT 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ASSOCIATION HALL. TO-NIGHT.
ANNA E. DICKINSON.
Subject of lecture—JOAN OF ARC. Tickets, 50c.

ALLAN CURR, F. R. S.—THE CELEbrated Scottish lecturer will deliver his very humorous lecture, *Success in Life,* at Seventeenth-street Baptist Church, near 6th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:08, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:08, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway: No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
A. J. CASSETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.
General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

LECTURES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS.—The third lecture of the course of 1873 will be delivered by PARKE GODWIN, Esq., on THURSDAY EVENING, 6th inst. Subject—*Science and Art.* Admission free.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

ASSOCIATION HALL. TO-NIGHT.
ANNA E. DICKINSON.
Subject of lecture—JOAN OF ARC. Tickets, 50c

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway.

Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS.
"*Special Safe Offer.*"

Merchants, dealers, and all wishing to buy Pianos are solicited to write for Information, Circulars, and Price Lists.
GUARANTEE UNLIMITED AND SATISFACTION ASSURED by our "*Special Safe Offer.*"
Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON,
NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AT NO. 101 4TH-AV.
Special bargains in Square and Upright Pianos.
BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $250, $275, $300.
Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 185 4th-av.)

AT NO. 690 6TH-AV., NEAR 40TH-ST.—To be sold to pay storage and advances, two superb seven octave rosewood Piano Fortes, richly finished, with round corners, carved legs, serpentine bottom, double moldings, rich tone, patent agraffe, overstrung bass; best City makers; full warrantee; new four months ago. Must be sold this week at greatest bargain ever offered.
N. B.—Both have box for shipping.
A. L. BATTERSON.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av.—Thorough instruction in piano, vocal culture, reading music, violin, organ, harmony, languages, &c., (class or private lessons,) $10 to $25 a course; open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

A LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE PUpils on the piano; $10 per term; especial attention given to beginners. No. 128 West 25th-st.

THE HEALTH BOARD.

The Manhattan Excavating Company—The Night-Soil Contract—Mortality Statistics.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, Judge Bosworth presiding.

The Sanitary Committee, to whom was referred certain complaints against the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company, reported that they had ascertained that the company suspended the use of their machines for nearly a month, and during that period violated section 179 of the Sanitary Code in the removal of the contents of about fifty privy vaults by means of cans. This fact is admitted by the officers of the company. In the opinion of the committee no satisfactory excuse exists for such irregularities, and a resolution was reported, imposing a fine of $10 for each violation of the Sanitary Code, as stated above, and providing that unless the said fines are paid within five days the permit held by the company will be revoked. The resolution was adopted.

The Finance Committee presented resolutions in favor of appointing Dr. Augustus Assenheimer Assistant Health Inspector, in place of Dr. G. E. Leo, resigned, Dr. Goodall to be appointed to a position in the corps of vaccinators in place of Dr. Assenheimer, and Dr. N. W. Blunt as an additional Health Inspector. The appointments of Drs. Assenheimer and Goodall were confirmed, and the case of Dr. Blunt was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector, reported that of the 24 cases of small-pox reported last week 20 had been vaccinated in infancy, 3 had never been vaccinated, and 1 had been vaccinated seven years ago. The number of cases reported during the corresponding week of last year was 72.

Dr. Roger Tracy, Assistant Health Inspector, reported that the tenement-house in the rear of No. 75 Mulberry-street, owned by Mrs. Mary L. Bolton, of Red Bank, N. J., was unfit for human habitation, and the Board ordered that the premises be vacated on or before the 10th inst.

A resolution was received from the Common Council requesting the Board of Health to see that all ashes and garbage be removed from the City before 8 A. M. each day. Commissioner Manierre offered a resolution that the Board of Police be requested to furnish information as to the practicability of removing ashes and garbage before 8 A. M. each day, and what extra expense it would involve. Adopted.

Nine bids for the contract for removing night-soil from the City, which had been received in answer to an advertisement calling for proposals, were opened in the presence of the Board. The bids were as follows: J. C. Ridden, for $30,000 per annum, payable monthly; Frank Swift & Co., for $24,000 per annum; Middleton Bell, the present contractor, for $875 per week until the 1st of May, 1875; he now receives $900 per week; P. White's Sons, at $32,000 per annum, for five years or more; Robert Corelsen, of Jersey City, at $450 per week; John Hart, No. 46 Broadway, at $18,900 per annum; the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company, at $25,000 per annum; J. I. Healy, at $19,000 per annum; George F. Quigley, at $435 per week.

Commissioner Henry Smith moved that the contract be awarded to the lowest bidder. The President explained that there was some doubt as to the power of the Board of Health alone to make a legal and binding contract. He would suggest that the bids be referred to the Controller and President of the Board of Health, with power to make a contract, the terms of payment not to exceed those of the lowest bidder.

On motion of Dr. Smith, it was resolved that all orders for the emptying of privy vaults and the removal of their contents, heretofore made by the board, and not yet executed, be suspended until the 20th inst., and that no more permits to empty privy vaults be given by the board until that date.

Dr. Smith then moved that the contract heretofore existing with Middleton Bell, for the removal of night-soil from the City, for which Mr. Bell receives $900 per week for such service, be terminated, and that notice of such termination be forthwith given to Middleton Bell, which was adopted.

A proposal of P. White's Sons, to remove all offal and dead animals from the City to Barren Island at $10,000 per annum, the contract to be for five years, was referred to the counsel of the Board to ascertain and report whether the existing contract with the New-York Rendering Company can be legally terminated. The City is now paying $15,000 for the same service.

Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector, presented a report on the sanitary condition of school buildings, factories, &c., inspected by the Health Inspectors attached to the Sanitary Bureau, which was placed on file for future reference. It read as follows:

I have respectfully to report that the special inspections made during the past week, include the inspection of thirty-five manufactories and places of business, 339 cellars and basements, and eight school buildings.

Complaint is made of bad sanitary condition of eight manufactories, &c., two of them are reported as having no proper means of escape in case of a fire. Two cigar manufactories are reported as overcrowded with employes to the extent of allowing but 290 cubic feet of space to each individual, and no means of ventilation, except doors and windows which are kept tightly closed.

Thirty-four cellars are reported in a bad sanitary condition, of which thirty-one are unfit for human habitation. Special reports on these several cellars, as well as on the above mentioned manufactories accompany this communication, to be forwarded to the board for the necessary action. Inspectors Roberts and Stiles report only one occupied cellar in the Second Ward, and two in the Third Ward, and recommend that these two be vacated. Of the eight school buildings inspected all are reported as in bad sanitary condition, from want of sufficient ventilation, defective drain-pipes, waste-pipes without traps, or want of cleanliness, and neglected condition of water-closets. Three are reported as not having sufficient means of escape from fire. These several reports are also forwarded to the board for the necessary action.

The inspection of public school buildings is now completed, and the following report of Inspectors Viele and Post, to whom this duty was intrusted, will give a summary of the various defects discovered, with recommendations for their removal.

E. H. Janes, M. D., City Sanitary Inspector:

SIR: Having completed the sanitary inspection of all the public school buildings, and forwarded such complaints upon each as we deemed necessary, we submit the following report of the general sanitary defects in regard to ventilation, overcrowded class-rooms, faulty construction of water-closets and urinals, deficient water supply, defective drainage, and general filthy condition of the interior of the buildings. In the following views and recommendations we are sustained by Dr. R. I. O'Sullivan, Physician to the Board of Education, in connection with whom our inspections have been made:

In our opinion not one of the numerous school edifices have proper and adequate means for thorough and perfect ventilation, while very many have ventilating flues constructed in the walls for the purpose of ventilation, yet not one that we inspected appeared to be of any practical benefit, owing either to obstruction of the flues, or the want of a revolving turret on the top of the wall to produce a continuous current of air. It is apparent to the most casual observer that without heat or some mechanical appliance it is impossible to create or maintain a current of air through a flue constructed in the walls of a building. Where flues are already placed in the walls we have recommended two openings, one ten inches from the ceiling, the other ten inches from the floor, with a revolving turret placed upon the top of the outer wall, to produce a cross-current of air through the class-room, thus facilitating the egress of foul and impure air and the ingress of fresh air. It is the invariable and pernicious practice whenever the class-rooms become overheated, or the air becomes impure and offensive, to open the windows from the top, thus allowing a current of cold air to rush in upon the heads of the children, producing catarrhal or bronchial affections, without any perceptible benefit, or apparent change in the impurity of the rooms.

In the class-rooms, where proper flues are not placed in the walls, we have recommended the adoption of rotating ventilators to be placed in the windows, which will establish a continuous cross current of air without creating a draught or causing any of the unpleasant consequences resulting from the present method of ventilating by the opening of the windows. It is of paramount importance that some prompt and decisive measures be adopted whereby the class-rooms may be provided with proper ventilation, and in very many of the lower or ground-floor rooms with sufficiency of light. Some of these ground-floor class-rooms without any sub-cellar, and where the rays of sun never enter, we have recommended be vacated as totally unfit for occupation. A class-room, one of these basement rooms, with over 100 children has only one window, and that opens into a space only eight feet in width between the school building and a three-story brick building in the rear.

The overcrowding of many of the class-rooms in the Primary schools can best be illustrated by giving the capacity of a few of the rooms, with the number of children occupying them: 4,410 feet cubic space, 75 children, 60 feet per child; 3,780 feet cubic space, 67 children, 56 feet per child; 4,330 feet cubic space, 80 children, 54 feet per child; 3,800 feet cubic space, 85 children, 40 feet per child; 6,480 feet cubic space, 130 children, 50 feet per child.

In almost every instance the privies and urinals are situated either within the school buildings, or in the yards adjacent, in such proximity to the class-rooms that offensive odors from the same readily find access to the interior of the rooms. Again, the floors and walls of the urinals are constructed of wood, and soon become saturated with urine, by reason of soakage, and consequently emit foul odors. We have in most instances recommended that the floors and walls of the urinals be covered with metal or some other substance which is impervious to water.

In the case of the privies we have recommended ventilating flues, to extend at least two feet above the top of the school building.

Very few of the slop-sinks in the schools are provided with proper traps, and offensive sewer gases escape into the class-rooms by reason of this defect. In a large number of schools the only water supply is on the ground floor. Although the water-pipes extend even to the top floor, this absence of water from the upper rooms is a serious inconvenience to both teachers and scholars.

We beg leave to allude to the general filthy condition of the walls and ceilings of class-rooms and halls, many of which have not been whitewashed or painted for several years past, the only cleansing which they undergo being at the hands of the janitor, who is supposed to submit them to a thorough broom-sweeping during the Summer vacation, although, from the appearance of many of them, even this semblance of cleansing is omitted in many of the older buildings. We find the walls and ceilings broken and dilapidated, plastering fallen off, and the roofs in a leaky condition.

In nearly all the buildings erected expressly with reference to occupation as schools we find the means of escape in case of fire fully adequate, there being wide stone stairs from several points on each story, although in most of the school buildings on the upper part of the island the only means of escape are wooden stairways. A considerable number of buildings used as school-houses are old dwellings or tenement-houses reconstructed carelessly for the purpose of school accommodation, without regard to the proper means of egress. In every instance we have found the discipline and drilling of the scholars so perfect and admirable that the entire school could be vacated in less than six minutes. Whether this discipline could be maintained during the panic attendant upon an alarm of fire, is a question beyond our power to determine. Respectfully submitted,

AUGUST VIELE, M. D., } Health
W. H. B. POST, M. D., } Inspectors.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1873.

Assistant Inspector Tracy reports the rear tenement-house No. 75 Mulberry-street, as unfit for human habitation by reason of its want of repairs. He says "that the plastering has fallen from the walls and ceilings in numerous places, exposing the lathing underneath, and admitting currents of cold air. That the whole building, halls, stairs, and rooms, are filthy with the accumulated dirt of years, apparently. The windows are broken, in almost every room, admitting drafts of cold air, and rain and snow. The banisters of the stairs are broken and insecure, and in some places gone entirely. The roof leaks badly. The building is in such a dilapidated state that the tenants are continually exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and that it will require considerable time to put it in such a condition as to render it habitable.

E. H. JANES, M. D.,
City Sanitary Inspector.

The following tabulated statement is furnished by Dr. Charles P. Russell, the Register of Records:

CAUSES.	Week ending Jan. 25, 1873	Week ending Feb. 1, 1873	Annual death rate per 1,000 during past week (population estimated at 1,000,000)	Deaths in corresponding week of 1872	Average deaths in corresponding week for the past five years
Zymotic diseases	126	142	7.38	171	114.2
Constitutional diseases	133	120	6.24	143	116.6
Local diseases	219	225	11.70	224	201.4
Developmental diseases	32	35	1.82	42	31.4
Deaths by violence	18	11	.57	18	13.6
Total deaths for week	528	533	27.71	598	477.2

New-York and Brooklyn—Mr. Winslow's Consolidation Bill.

The following is the bill introduced by Mr. D. C. Winslow, at the meeting at the house of Mr. Chittenden, in Brooklyn, Saturday night, to consider the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn under one government. It will be immediately submitted to the Legislature:

THE CONSOLIDATED COMMISSION BILL.

An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Municipal Commissioners to consider and report a charter or suitable plan of government for the City and County of New-York, the City of Brooklyn, and the five towns of Kings County under one municipal government, the whole to be called the City of New-York:

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor is hereby authorized and required to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on or before the first Tuesday in April, in the year 1873, twenty commissioners, ten of whom shall be residents of the City and County of New-York, and ten residents of the County of Kings, who, together with the Mayor of the City of New-York and the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, shall be known as the Municipal Commissioners, and who shall perform the duties hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The Mayor of the City of New-York, and in his absence, the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn shall preside at all meetings of such Board, and administer the constitutional oath of office to such commissioners appointed as aforesaid, and perform such other duties as such Board shall designate.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of such Board, or a majority thereof, to devise, consider, and prepare a plan of Municipal government, which, in the judgment of such Board, or a majority thereof, shall be just and equitable, and suitable to the requirements, and applicable to the City of New-York, the City of Brooklyn, and the five towns in the County of Kings, under one Municipal government, the whole to be called the City of New-York.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of such board to hold its first meeting on the first Tuesday of May, in the year 1873, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the City of New-York, at such place as shall be previously designated by the Mayor of New-York in a notice to be sent by such Mayor to each of such Commissioners ten days before such meeting.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of such board to proceed diligently with the said business named in Section 3 of this act, and to complete the same on or before the first Tuesday in October, in the year 1873, and to report to the Governor such plan of government or charter as in the judgment of such board, or a majority thereof, shall be best adapted to secure the purposes set forth in Section 3 of this act. And it shall be the duty of the Governor to submit such report to the next Legislature for consideration.

SEC. 6. Such Board may appoint a clerk and necessary attendants, and make rules and regulations for its proceedings. Each of the said twenty commissioners shall be paid ten dollars ($10) per day for his services; and such payments, together with the proper and necessary expenses of such Board for clerk hire, printing, rent, stationery, and other necessary purposes, incurred in the due prosecution of its said duties, shall be provided for and paid equally by the Supervisors of the County of New-York and by the Supervisors of the County of Kings, as the same shall be certified by said Mayors of said cities.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Importers and Grocers, and the Bankrupt Law.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade met yesterday afternoon, at their rooms, corner of Pearl and Wall streets, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade of New-York City, regard the present Bankrupt law of the United States as a useful and beneficent statute, necessary to the interests of the commerce of the country, which requires a uniform code for the treatment of insolvent estates in all parts of the country.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Board, that this law has great influence in preventing fraudulent bankruptcies, by depriving dishonest debtors of opportunities, formerly open to them, of making assignments of property for the benefit of a favored few of their creditors, whereby some would be paid in full, and others little or nothing, while all were justly entitled to share alike.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Board, that the effect of this law has been to promote commercial morality by the power it has given creditors to trace out fraudulent transfers of property, and to expose to merited disgrace the perpetrators of such dishonesty, and that, in consequence of the law, there has been a far greater proportion of equitable settlements of insolvent estates than were made under the old order of things, and that, while the law is a benefit to honest debtors, protecting them against the exactions of unrelenting creditors, it is a barrier to the attempts of dishonest men to defraud their creditors.

Resolved, That this Board would regard the repeal of the act as a commercial calamity. They respectfully urge that such defects as experience has developed in its working may be rectified by Congress, and that, thus perfected, this salutary law be allowed to stand—a shield to the unfortunate and a terror to the dishonest trader.

It was resolved that a copy of the resolutions be sent to Congress, after which the meeting adjourned.

Death of an Aged Broker.

Arthur N. Giffard, the oldest member of the New-York Stock Exchange, died yesterday morning, at his residence in this City. Mr. Giffard's name appears first upon the parchment constitution of the Exchange, he being the last of the signers of the original constitution adopted in 1817, having joined Nov. 3 of that year. He had not been in active business for some years, although still retaining his seat in the board. The President in the chair, at the first session of the Exchange, yesterday, announced his death with appropriate remarks, and appointed the following gentlemen, of many years' standing in the board, to draft resolutions appropriate to the sad event: John Warren, W. G. Ward, W. R. Vermilye, Ludlow Morris, and W. H. Neilson.

Opening of the Maritime Exchange.

The formal opening of the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York was held, yesterday, at their new rooms, No. 61 Beaver-street—Thomas G. Ball, President; D. R. Norvell, Secretary. A large number of the members whose names are enrolled upon the books of the association were present. The President called the meeting to order, and, in a few remarks, explained the objects of the association. Mr. H. A. Blakslee followed in a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. Several other gentlemen also spoke briefly, after which the meeting adjourned. The membership of the association is 240. The hours during which the Exchange is open are from 10½ o'clock to 11½ o'clock A. M., and from 2½ to 3½ o'clock P. M., during week-days.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of the Investigating Committee Yesterday—Evidence of Gov. Warmoth's Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections took up the Louisiana case at 12 M. to-day.

TESTIMONY OF GOV. WARMOTH'S SECRETARY.

O. M. Bragdon, Secretary of the Wharton board, testified that the returns were opened in his presence by the Governor, and that he made the tabulations. The returns were kept by him, and delivered to the De Ferret board, and then to the foreman of the board.

By Mr. Trumbull—The votes for legislators were compiled by clerks, under his immediate supervision. Compiled the votes for electors. The average majority for the Greeley candidate was about 6,000.

By Mr. Morton—Is Private Secretary to Gov. Warmoth. The votes for electors were canvassed only by the clerks under him, one of whom was Mr. Woodward, Assistant Secretary of State. Made the compilations by direction of the Wharton board. Did not submit the results to the Wharton board, because the De Ferret board took possession before they were completed. Made the statement to the De Ferret board as such. The board compared the results and found them correct. Did not declare the result of the vote for electors, because the State-house was seized by troops before they were completed.

By Mr. Trumbull—The duties of the Secretary of State were usually performed by the Assistant; Dechine refused to allow him to enter the State-house; asked him by what authority; he said by authority of the United States Marshal; asked to see the authority, showed it and concealed a part; this was at 3 A. M.; Dechine said that he could enter if he came at a seasonable hour; finally allowed him to pass; was present when Wharton was refused permission to enter; the Marshal said that the order of the Court excluded by name; was present when the Lynch board was organized. Warmoth was elected Chairman, and Lynch Secretary. No other business was transacted that day. Wharton was appointed Secretary of State and qualified as such, and as a member of the board, before the meeting of the board, on the second day.

A question was raised as to what was to be proved by this testimony. Gov. Warmoth said that he meant to show that Longstreet and Hawkins were never elected members of the board, and that the Supreme Court was brought into the matter by the establishment of the Kellogg Legislature and by the United States Court, and that the members of the State Supreme Court were obliged to recognize the Lynch board or render themselves liable to be put out of office. He would show that there was a conspiracy, to which the United States and some of the State Judges were parties, to overthrow the State Government.

Mr. Trumbull said the committee was charged to inquire whether there is a legal government in Louisiana. He thought this evidence important.

The room was cleared, and a majority of the committee decided to admit evidence touching the organization of the board, and the character and conduct of the judges, with the understanding that they should be called before the committee.

Mr. Bragden testified, in reply to Warmoth's questions, that at the second meeting of the Wharton board Warmoth moved that Hatch and Daponte be made members. Mr. Wharton seconded the motion. When Warmoth was about to put the question Herron attempted to move that Longstreet and Hawkins be made members. When the original motion was put Warmoth and Wharton voted yes; Lynch was busy reading and did not vote. Herron attempted to make the motion again, and Warmoth turned sharply and said that he had no right to take part in the proceedings of the board. Hatch and Daponte were then sworn in by Judge Cooley, and took their seats, there being no protest or objection. Warmoth immediately commenced to open the returns. Lynch got up and started off. Warmoth asked if he meant to take the minutes with him. He answered yes. He made no protest against the action.

By Mr. Carpenter—Had no authority to throw out votes; merely compiled the returns; previous to the above-described acts, the question of Pinchback's eligibility to serve on the board was raised, and Pinchback asked Judge Cooley's opinion on the question; the Judge said he could not see how he could act in view of the fact that he was a candidate; Pinchback then withdrew; the De Ferret board did not publish all the returns, because they were stopped before the work was completed; thinks that the board threw out no votes; served one night under the Mitchell board; thinks that board threw out votes; they examined returns from parishes where irregularities and frauds were said to have occurred while he was present.

On being questioned by Mr. Trumbull concerning the protest from Iberville, the witness submitted the following:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF IBERVILLE—I, Joseph L. Thorp, Supervisor of Registration in and for the Parish of Iberville, State of Louisiana, having on yesterday been abandoned by all the Commissioners of election for the various voting polls of this parish, on the ground that there was gathered in and about the Court-house, the place of counting the votes, a large and organized body of men who had come into the town with arms, side and other, and by whose presence, demonstrations, and conversation, they were intimidating them, the said Commissioners, and they, therefore, declined to be present at the counting of said votes so long as said mob remained assembled about said court-house; and the said mob and assemblage, having failed to disperse, and the said Commissioners having still refused to be present, and the freeholders summoned from each ward, having also failed, for the same reason, to be present; and whereas, under the state of feeling and, as I considered, for the purpose of preventing a disturbance, and bloodshed and injury to the town, I, under the advice of learned counsel, began to count said vote, having the assurance of the leading men belonging to the same political party with the persons then assembled that when the counting began the assembly would quiet down and the men leave; and whereas, I continued to count said votes against my desire, and continued all day the 5th of November; and whereas, the assemblage so far from decreasing, increased, and has continued as large and as demonstrative as previously, and threats of personal violence have been made against me if the votes do not count out as the particular individuals think they should. Now, therefore, I hereby protest against proceeding in this informal manner any further in the count of the votes of this parish, and will count only by force exerted by the crowd, and for the purpose of avoiding a disturbance at this place.

J. L. Thorp, Supervisor of Registration—Pinchback asked some questions as to who Thorp was and where he came from. Gov. Warmoth admitted that he sent some men from New-Orleans to act as supervisors in outside parishes; Pinchback asked some questions in the form of a statement to show a conspiracy on the part of Warmoth and his friends to obtain the control of the returning board.

Mr. Morton objected to the form of the question, and Pinchback said he would take the stand himself.

Mr. Morton said the custom of sending supervisors from New-Orleans had been sanctioned by Gen. Sheridan. It was done in 1868 to some extent, and still less in 1872. It was difficult to find competent men willing to serve in some parishes.

TESTIMONY OF MR. MITCHELL.

Mr. Mitchell recalled, and examined by Mr. Trumbull—His board got returns and papers upon which they based returns from Bragdon; his board did not change the results from those declared by the previous board; put the returns in the hands of Mr. Woodward, Assistant Secretary of State, for publication.

By Mr. McMillan—The returns obtained from Bragdon were delivered to the McEnery Legislature, which admitted some votes that the board did not count, which reduced McEnery's majority, but did not change the result.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. GEORGE A. SHERIDAN.

Gen. George A. Sheridan, sworn and examined by Mr. Warmoth, said: Was in the ante-room adjoining that in which the first returning board met when Daponte and Hatch were elected. Did not hear Lynch vote. Should have heard him if he had. Would swear he did not vote. Went through the State twice during the campaign. Had a large Liberal meeting attended by many colored men.

By Mr. May—Was appointed Register in Carroll parish by Gen. Sheridan when I first went to the State in 1870, and had since been collector of taxes.

By Mr. Morton—Thinks 10,000 colored men voted the Liberal ticket. Don't think more than 150 white men, outside of Federal employment, voted the Republican ticket. Think there were men in every parish qualified to act as Supervisors, but it was difficult to get them to act. Commissioners of Election were sometimes appointed from one party only, sometimes from both—thinks about equally divided. There was some complaint about the difficulty of securing registration, but don't think it was general until after the election, when the Kellogg party found itself defeated. His gross commissions on the collection of taxes was about $55,000, and his expenses about $23,000 in 1871. Last year his commissions were about $37,000, and expenses about $13,000. He spent all the net commission of last year in the election. He was a Republican, acting with the Fusionists.

By Mr. Ray—Acted as Sheriff of Carroll Parish for about six months. Did not collect taxes then.

By Mr. Logan—Mr. Warmoth told him Herron was to be removed about half an hour before the occurrence at the State-house, above described. Mr. Warmoth said there was a provision of law that no person should hold office after he had been adjudged a defaulter. The Court had so adjudged Herron about two months before, and on that ground he was removed. Thought that he had paid the judgment of the Court, and that a defaulter could be restored to all privileges after making such restoration. Don't know whether the removal had been announced to members of the Board, before being announced to him.

By Mr. Warmoth—The fees of the collector of taxes were the same as those previously made, until the last Legislature cut down the commissions from five to two and a half per cent.

TESTIMONY OF MR. PINCHBACK.

Mr. Pinchback was sworn and examined by Gov. Morton: Canvassed ten or fifteen parishes or more during the last campaign. Don't think 1,200 colored persons in whole State supported the fusion ticket. Don't think there was one, but there might have been 50 or 100 colored persons who voted against Grant. Thinks between 10,000 and 15,000 whites voted for Grant and Kellogg.

By Mr. Warmoth—His canvass was chiefly along the rivers; there was great dissatisfaction among the Republicans at the nomination of Kellogg; thinks the protest against Kellogg's nomination on the ground of Custom-house interference was drawn up by the defeated candidate, but signed by only three members of the convention; these difficulties were healed up before the election.

By Mr. Morton—The election in 1870 was the greatest fraud ever perpetrated; Warmoth was responsible; a colored man, who was a candidate, said, after the Supervisors had declared the result; "Well, is it possible! I ain't got one vote out of that box; 'fore God I know I voted for myself." [Laughter.]

By Mr. Warmoth—Don't think the charges of corruption in the election made against Warmoth were by personal and political enemies; does not think most of them were either Democrats or Custom-house Republicans; never thought himself that frauds were general throughout the State in 1870; has very little personal knowledge of the matter. The election of 1868 was considered fair. The results in 1868 and 1870 were about the same. The supposition was that Warmoth returned Democrats and Republicans as he chose. In one parish a man was returned who had not been known as a candidate. Could give no other information without sending for persons and papers.

By Mr. Ray—Before the fusion McEnery, Jonas, Ogden, and others denounced Warmoth.

By Mr. Warmoth—They denounced Ray also.

TESTIMONY OF COL. HATCH, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Col. Hatch, of the Wharton Board, sworn and examined by Mr. Warmoth: Lynch made no protest against his appointment. He, with Warmoth and others, was ruled into court on a charge of contempt on the day the Legislature met; attended several days.

Mr. Wharton was sworn and examined by Governor Warmoth—Received his commission as Secretary of State at about 11 o'clock A. M. on the 14th December; took possession of the office that morning. When he presented his commission to the board Warmoth recognized him as a member of the board. Herron made some sort of a protest; don't remember what he said. Witness moved to fill the vacancy on the board. Mr. Herron protested against his removal. Mr. Warmoth pulled out a paper, which witness supposed was the court record, showing his defalcation, and read the law. Mr. Herron said, "Well, I protest against the whole thing." The witness corroborated the subsequent doings, as stated by the other witnesses. Mr. Herron asked Mr. Lynch to withdraw, saying that all these proceedings were irregular, and that it was due to themselves and their friends that they should withdraw. Mr. Lynch got up and said, "Well, I will withdraw, under the circumstances," and he withdrew. [Laughter.] Mr. Herron made no motion in regard to Longstreet and Hawkins, and none was put. If Mr. Lynch made a protest it was mental, not verbal.

By Mr. Carpenter—Understood that he was appointed because Mr. Herron meant to secure the appointment of Longstreet and Hawkins, with the avowed intention of counting in the Custom-house candidates.

By Mr. Warmoth—Went to the State-house on the 8th January, and a soldier opened the door, and would not admit him. Sent in a card. The officer came and asked if this was Wharton, and, upon his replying in the affirmative, he said, "I am instructed not to admit you." Subsequently Warmoth had him admitted.

By Mr. Trumbull—Was in uninterrupted possession of the office of Secretary of State from Dec. 14 until the 6th of January, except for a short time, when Herron and Bovee attempted to take possession, and he had them removed by the police; signed returns of legislators returned by the DeFerret board, and affixed the seal of the State thereto; was then in full possession of the office.

By Gen. Logan—Daponte and Hatch were in the ante-room ready to take their places as soon as elected; expected to elect them when he went there.

TESTIMONY OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Y. A. Woodward, sworn and examined by Warmoth—Was Assistant Secretary of State, Jan. 6; was appointed by Herron; himself and Wharton were in uninterrupted possession of office from Dec. 14 to Jan. 6.

By Mr. Trumbull—Previous to Dec. 14, Herron had been absent three months; he did not come to the office for four or five days after his return to the city; during the completion of the returns by himself and other clerks under Bragdon, Wharton was in full possession of the office; persons whose certificates as members of the Legislature Wharton signed were those elected according to the official returns. Witness made up the list himself.

By Gen. Logan—Certificates were sent to the McEnery Legislature. Wharton was restrained from sending them to that at Mechanics' Institute, the usual place of meeting for the Legislature.

By Mr. Ray—There was no list of newly-elected members returned to the clerk and Secretary of the last House and Senate.

By Mr. Morton—Herron was at the door of witness' office when Wharton passed in and showed his commission. There were no police in the building at the time. Soon after, witness sent for two policemen, and stationed them at the door, where they remained four or five hours. The certificates of election were addressed to the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House delivered them to the officers of the McEnery Legislature after their election. Was not positive whether they were delivered to these officers or to the committees of the two Houses.

By Mr. Carpenter—Made no attempt to deliver the commissions at Mechanics' Institute.

By Mr. Trumbull—Was forbidden from so doing by order of Judge Durell backed by United States troops.

By Mr. Morton—Read Judge Durell's injunction prohibiting from delivering returns the two officers named or any other person.

Mr. Wharton desired it to be placed in evidence that there was no law fixing the Mechanics' Institute as the place of meeting of the Legislature; the building was rented by the Governor and the Legislature made an annual appropriation to pay the rent; the lease expired on Nov. 20; Warmoth issued a proclamation making the City Hall the State House; on the 9th December a committee of both Houses was appointed to inform the Governor that the Legislature was organized and ready to proceed to business. This committee proceeded to his office, and finding it unoccupied, returned and reported thereupon, without investigation. The resolutions of impeachment and suspension were adopted. That night Pinchback took possession of office, and issued the proclamation assuming the Governorship.

Mr. Warmoth called attention to the fact that no articles of impeachment were framed till four or five days later.

Witness continued—On the 12th, Warmoth procured the injunction from the Eighth District Court restraining Pinchback from acting as Governor. This Pinchback treated with contempt. Warmoth then read the decree of the Court fining and imprisoning Pinchback for contempt. The law prescribes that in a case of impeachment, the matter shall be referred to a committee to take testimony, and that the accused may appear and cross-examine witnesses, and that if the committee report adversely the impeachment shall fail. No such proceedings were had in this case. Warmoth filed exceptions on these grounds, through his counsel, before the Court of Impeachment, and the Senate did not permit the exceptions to be filed.

Mr. Ray said the merits of the exception were argued upon the question of their being filed.

Mr. Warmoth said that their merits were not argued. They were not permitted to be filed on the ground that they were disrespectful to the Court, as they attacked the constitution of the court.

By Mr. Morton—Mr. Elmore was acting as judge by virtue of a certificate issued by Mr. Warmoth on the returns. Dibble, who was the opposing candidate, was issuing an injunction, and admitted that he himself drew the order upon which he restrained the Wharton board. He believed he had the right to declare the result of an election, in such cases, without awaiting the action of the Returning Board. Thinks Dibble's term of office had then expired. Ten days before, Dibble said the injunctions he was issuing were procured by Kellogg; that Longstreet and Hawkins had been agreed upon by Kellogg and the Chief Justice and others, and that, if he had not issued the injunctions, he would have been arrested by the United States Court. Issued commissions to other Judges in New-Orleans at the same time. There was no such emergency in other cases as in that of Dibble. He believed the Judges elected were entitled by law to the places. There were conflicting returning boards at that time, and for that reason he believed he could issue, provided returns should first be made by the Returning Board to the Secretary of State. The law provides that Judges shall hold over until successors are qualified, but he believed that Dibble meant by means of injunctions to continue himself in office.

Mr. Ray read Warmoth's answer to the interrogatory from Durell's court, saying that he commissioned Elmore on the ground that his election was notorious.

Mr. Morton asked Pinchback whether the New-Orleans Judges applied to him for commissions. He replied that they did.

Gov. Warmoth said this was done by advice of him and others, because they knew if they did not others would be put in their places.

Pinchback said he wanted Judge Dibble to be summoned to reply to what Warmoth had said.

Mr. Warmoth hoped that he would be.

The question then arose as to which and how many of the Judges should be summoned, which the committee laid aside for future consideration.

Mr. Warmoth said that he did not impugn the motives of the Judges, but he proposed to show that, because of the fact that the Kellogg Legislature was in session and recognized by the President, they did not dare do otherwise than acknowledge it.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

A Card From Mr. Delevan—His Version of Jaques' Testimony.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—O. A. Delevan published a card to-day, stating that he was not a United States Supervisor of Election at the last election; that he was not in any way connected with the registration of 1868, as charged by Jaques in his testimony before the Senate Committee. Delevan says that Jaques told him a few days before he left for Washington that McEnery had paid him for going on to testify; that he was going to Washington to give his evidence, and then would leave for the West, and not come back here. He said Barksdull and he were going halves. There are a score of credible witnesses here who will swear that they would not believe Jaques under oath. He is known to have long been a tool and spy of Warmoth.

Warrants and other State securities are steadily advancing. There was quite a general favorable movement in the former to-day.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Thomas Ward, a homeless vagrant, was found dead, yesterday, in the hallway of No. 64 Cherry-street.

Mr. Parke Godwin will lecture on "Science and Art," this evening, at the National Academy of Design.

An unknown colored man, who was sick in No. 231 South Fifth-avenue, died yesterday while being conveyed to the Eighth Precinct Station-house.

Annie Fallon, of No. 60 James-street, a sister of "Reddy the Blacksmith," was committed at the Tombs, yesterday, for receiving stolen goods.

We are once more indebted to Mr. Oscar Crocheron, purser of the steam-ship City of Havana, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Havana mail package.

The building No. 33 Canal-street, owned by Mr. Bevins, and occupied by Frederick Vincent, was damaged $500 by fire last night. Vincent's furniture was damaged $300.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the stable in the rear of No. 418 West Thirteenth-street, owned by Edward Price, and occupied by a number of cartmen. Damage, $200.

A stereopticon lecture will be delivered by Rev. Edward L. Clark, at Harlem Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Friday evening. Subject—"Homes of Great Men."

Officer Henry G. Grass, of the Twenty-second Precinct, fell and broke his leg last night, while doing duty at the corner of Pearl and John streets. He was taken home.

Albert Houghton, twelve years old, of No. 286 East Thirty-sixth-street, was accidentally shot in the ankle and slightly injured by Samuel Millington, of No. 239 East Thirty-sixth-street, yesterday morning.

Dr. Julian A. Julian, proprietor of a French drug-store, was arrested yesterday, having been indicted on a charge of sending an obscene circular through the mails. He was held in bail by Commissioner Shields.

The Fifth Assembly District Republican Association met, last evening, at No. 189 Spring-street. Several new members were enrolled. Among the names proposed for membership was that of Police Commissioner Henry Smith.

The Midnight Mission, at its last meeting, re-elected the old officers and Board of Trustees. The balance in the treasurer's hands was reported to be $655 80. The trustees need about $7,000 to pay off the mortgage on the Home.

Yesterday afternoon Mayor Havemeyer performed a marriage ceremony between Signor Francisca Ramon de Moncada, Spanish Consul at Vera Cruz, and Mrs. Adelia O. Hoppock, *née* Smith, formerly of Fort Edward, N. Y., and recently of Charleston, S. C.

James Day, alias "Big-mouthed Scotty," and Michael Butler, two notorious pickpockets, were arrested on a Grand-street car, at the Desbrosses-street Ferry, last night, by Detectives Elder and McDougal, and locked up in the Central Office. The prisoners will be taken to the Tombs to-day.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, the suit of Henry W. Trowbridge *vs.* Meyer Londner, in which it was sought to throw defendant into bankruptcy, resulted in a verdict for the petitioning creditors. In the case of Tweedy, assignee, *vs.* William B. Lawrence, for $850, a verdict for the plaintiff was given.

In a case recently tried in the Supreme Court, involving the ownership, as between the original holders and innocent purchasers of stolen bonds, it has been held that the Property Clerk, who was a nominal party to the suit, held them, pending a determination as to their ownership, *in custodia legis*, and was not therefore liable for damages for their detention.

Mrs. Victoria Simonson, an actress, residing at No. 108 Clinton-place, summoned her husband, Isaac Simonson, No. 50 West Thirty-first-street, from whom she voluntarily separated, two years ago, for abandonment. The case came up before Justice Ledwith, yesterday, and Simonson was ordered to pay his wife $2 per week—all, he said, that he could afford.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen met last evening at No. 472 Broadway, Mr. Henry Wilson in the chair. The report for the year was read, from which it appears that the total receipts were $65,455 66, and the expenditures $65,134 58, leaving a balance of $321 08, to which is added a balance on call in United States Trust Company of $4,737 50.

A general temperance meeting of the congregation of St. George's Free Chapel, Nineteenth-street and First-avenue, was held last evening, with the ultimate object of forming a temperance society. Earnest addresses advocating total abstinence were delivered by the pastor, Dr. Joseph Eastburn Brown, and by Rev. Vincent Collyer, Mr. McDougall, and others.

A petition, signed by 600 German residents of Avenue B, was presented to the Mayor yesterday. The petitioners request the Mayor to issue an order preventing the railroad companies from using the street-sweeping machine, on the ground that the snow and slush thus removed are brushed upon the sidewalks. The Mayor stated that he had no power to interfere in the matter.

The Germania Reform organization of the Twentieth Assembly District have adopted resolutions indorsing the course taken by the central organization in relation to the proposed amendments to the City charter, particularly in reference to the question of vesting the appointing power as to heads of departments in the Mayor exclusively, and of holding the charter elections in the Spring, and separate from the general elections.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly District have lately organized a William H. Seward Club at Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. The following are the officers: Wm. S. Murray, President; Lewis M. Cohen, Peter Reynolds, Vice-Presidents; George A. Miller, Secretary; Charles O. Grannis, Treasurer; Thos. Stewart, Michael Hayes, Wm. J. Farrell, Trustees. The list of honorary members includes the names of David B. Mellish, John D. Lawson, Hugh Gardner, Charles S. Spencer, Wm. A. Darling, and Clarence A. Seward.

BROOKLYN.

Last evening Sarah Marquand, aged four years, was found drowned in a cistern at No. 197 Stockton-street. Her parents reside at No. 212 Stockton.

The Controller will not pay the salaries of the clerks of the District Courts until they have made returns of the receipts of their respective courts for the month of January.

Thomas W. Fields, whose term of office as City Assessor has just expired, has been appointed by the Board of Education Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, at a salary of $5,000 per year.

It is understood that Mr. Stranahan, a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, is preparing a bill to prolong the term of office of the Commissioners, which expires on the 1st of May next.

Frederick Weiher, indicted for the murder of Henry Siegler, in Cook-street, E.D., on the night of Dec. 22, was tried yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Gilbert presiding. The accused is but sixteen years of age. The defense was an absolute denial of the charge. The jury acquitted him.

LONG ISLAND.

Jacob Kolb, late a Long Island City policeman, was yesterday brought before Recorder Parsells, of that city, charged with attempting to kill his wife. His defense was drunkenness. He was bound over to keep the peace.

Yesterday Wm. H. Dunning, the man charged with committing a murderous assault on Garrett Kavanagh, while the parties were attempting to sell a grave-stone yesterday, waived an examination, and was held by Recorder Parsells to await the result of the injuries of the wounded man.

A new survey of the proposed Hempstead and Bay Ridge Railroad has just been completed under the direction of the new management of the South-side Railroad Company, by whom the road will be owned and worked. By this survey a considerable part of the route is changed so that the present tracks of the South-side road can be used between Valley Stream and Berlin Station, near Richmond Hill, from which station the road will branch through Woodhaven, touching East New-York, and thence following the route to Bay Ridge, as originally surveyed. This will give to Jamaica, as well as other important villages, the direct benefit of the new route.

NEW-JERSEY.

A savings bank is about to be established in Camden.

A new penitentiary for Essex County is to be erected at Caldwell.

All the property stolen by Felthoff and Murchin, the Newark burglars, has been recovered.

The Paterson Curling Club goes to New-York to-day to play the St. Andrew's Club, at Central Park.

A post-office has been established at Harrison, and Col. Thomas Reilly has been appointed postmaster.

Wendell Phillips, last evening, delivered his lecture on the "Lost Arts," at the Bergen Baptist Church, Jersey City.

The switch-tender's house of the Midland Railroad, near the Bergen Tunnel, was burned early yesterday morning. Loss $250.

William Clark was yesterday arrested in Paterson, charged with having stolen from John Lennox a watch and chain, valued at $200.

The students at Rutgers are preparing for the college regatta. Fifteen students have been put in training, from whom the crews will be selected.

The Jersey City Police were yesterday paid up to Feb. 1, Mayor O'Neill having borrowed the necessary amount from the Hudson County Bank.

The lower part of the City of Trenton was flooded Tuesday night by the ice banking at the mouth of Assanpink Creek. No material damage was done.

The water supply of the Bergen district of Jersey City is to be cut off from Saturday night at 9 o'clock until 7 o'clock Sunday morning, to enable the Commissioners to make necessary alterations.

Henry Wintermayer was yesterday convicted, in the Essex Quarter Sessions, of receiving stolen goods, and Michael Kane was convicted of burglary. The prisoners were remanded for sentence.

Barney McGrady, employed as a fireman on the Cunard steamer lying at Jersey City, was yesterday, arrested for smuggling silks and laces. Commissioner Muirhead committed him to the County Jail.

The real estate dealers of Jersey City have failed to perfect a permanent organization, being dissatisfied with the report offered by their committee. A new attempt to organize will be made to-morrow evening.

At a meeting of the Middlesex Board of Freeholders, held yesterday, a committee was appointed with power to compel the Perth Amboy Railroad Company to change their bridge over the Raritan River so as not to obstruct navigation.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias met at Trenton yesterday, eighty-one lodges being represented and nearly 300 members present. J. W. Cochran was elected Grand Chancellor, and the officers report the Order in a flourishing condition and a large increase in membership.

The Trustees of the Hudson County Hospital are strongly opposed to the transfer of the property to the Episcopalians, and have called a mass-meeting at the Grove-street Baptist Church, Saturday evening, to take measures to oppose the steps taken at the meeting held at Grace Chapel on Saturday last.

Henry Miller was yesterday convicted, in the Hudson County Quarter Sessions, of the larceny of a box of goods from the Bremen and Hamburg docks at Hoboken, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months. Miller, who is a man of wealth, is suspected of having committed five robberies at these docks during the past six months.

John Shusen was found lying in front of a Newark saloon, yesterday morning, at an early hour, suffering from a severe scalp wound. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital, where he now lies in a very critical condition. It is said that he was pushed from the saloon steps while drunk, by a woman who had been left in charge of the place.

Nearly a year ago, twelve of the practicing physicians of Jersey City were expelled from the Hudson County District Medical Society for alleged irregularities in practice. At the meeting in January, the board readmitted these gentlemen, but has now refused to approve of so much of the minutes of that meeting as contained the reinstating resolution, thus virtually again expelling them.

STATEN ISLAND.

The citizens of Middletown have nominated the following Reform ticket for that town: Supervisor, John C Armstrong; Town Clerk, William M. Mullen; Justice of the Peace; William Strong; Assessor, Benjamin Johnson; Collector, Bernard Schafer.

[Advertisement.]
Ring-worm, Salt-rheum, cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool—C. M. Penny, W. G. Hall, Mrs. Petrise and daughter, H. Gesell, Mr. Strauss J. C. Pace, Mr. Hulz, J. F. Fenton, C. B. Vice, Dr. Equiss, L. Daise, Mr. Joyreson, H. Crisho, Mr. Le Comple, Mr. Elibeck, Mr. Irvin, C. W. Havemeyer and wife, W. E. Jefferson, James Reid, Mr. Heigh, S. Strausser, R. D. Stirrall, W. Adams, wife and child, and maid, Miss Glances, Miss Greaves, G. C. Bangs, D. S. Murphey, Mr. Balleigh and wife, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Baure, Mr. Iseliere, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Donovan, W. Astrin, Mr. McMaster, Mr. Moore and wife, C. C. Burke and wife, Mr. Colby and wife, Mr. Vermilter, J. Gresmaid, Mr. Schuk, C. Rogers, W. F. Smith and wife, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Herts, Mr. White, Mr. Belsay, M. Carera, J. H. Mundell, Mr. Banand, Mr. Beinerman and wife, child, and 2 maids, Mr. Elmore, Mr. Wheelock, Mr. Redmond, Col. W. H. Reynolds, Admiral Provost, Mr. Crejon, C. O. Simpson, Col. H. Ritchie, Mr. Hollister, Sir E. Kenny, Miss Kenny, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Whitrav.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana.—Earl and Countess of Caithness and 2 servants, Count Medina Pomar, Lady Fanny Sinclair, Miss M. Jones, E. Michon, C. Fajardo, R. Fernandez, John J. Kane, Wm. Reading, Mrs. Mary C. Taylor, Edgar Lombard, Jas. C. Shedwick, Simon de Visser, daughter, and servant, Matthew Parker, E. S. Murdock, W. D. Peters, Mrs. J. Cabada, 2 children, and servant, H. Heine, J. Gomez, Frank Alexandre, Chas. E. Ellis, Thos. J. Harrison, Thos. L. Fleming, wife, and child, Fredk. Wessin, Geo. H. Low, John B. Dodd, F. H. Hamilton, Manuel H. Calves, E. Whitman, P. Cameron, E. Espantoza, E. Roses, C. San Chan.

In steam-ship City of Bristol, from Liverpool.—Mr. Annesly, Wm. Harvey, Chas. Reid, Miss Guthrie.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......7:04 | Sun sets......5:24 | Moon sets..2:47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY
Sandy Hook..2:30 | Gov. Island...3:25 | Hell Gate...4:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ariadne, Dorne, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Beemah, (Br.,) Wakeham, Liverpool, A. A. Low & Bros.

Barks Vesta, (Br.,) Bent, Rotterdam, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.; Brilliant, (Ger.,) Jess, Stettin for orders, Ruger Bros.; Nevada, (Br.,) Hookway, Antwerp, &c., Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.; Gaselle, (Br.,) Holmes, Corunna, John F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs Lima, Hill, Cienfuegos, Sola Bros.; Long Reach, (Br.,) Currier, Havana, &c., James E. Ward & Co.; Ellen F., (Br.,) Foote, St. Kitts and a market, Jones & Lough; Eva N. Johnson, Johnson, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.

Schrs. Dart, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Sarah L. Davis, Cottrell, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Alaska, Clarke, Key West, Chase, Talbot & Co.; Hiawatha, Dixon, St. Kitts, B. J. Wenberg; John Leger, Ellis, Key West, B. P. Sherman.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, New-Orleans Jan. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Jan. 18, and Queenstown 19th, via Halifax Feb. 3, with mdse. and 77 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship City of Bristol, (Br.,) Jones, Jan. 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 68 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Deaken, Havana Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Bark Onni, (Russ.) Dahlberg, Liverpool Dec 3, with mdse. to order.

Bark Acacio, (of Portland,) Robinson, Havana Jan. 21, with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Lane, St. Jago de Cuba Dec. 16, with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Blanch How, (of Portland,) Ingersoll, Buenos Ayres 57 ds., with hides to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Henry Flitner, (of Stockton,) Dickey, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to D. Knowlton & Co.

Bark Surprise, (of Boston,) Hoyte, Trieste Nov. 18, with mdse. to Dutilh & Co.

Bark Addie McAdam, Partridge, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Henry Trowbridge, Hinckley, Aquin 16 ds., with logwood to C. A. Van Bokkelin—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Charlotte, Whittemore, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to Mattland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Cleta, (of Halifax,) Marshall, Belize, Honduras, 18 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Wm. Jex.

Brig E. P. Stewart, (of Philadelphia,) Holland, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to J. G. Fowler & Co.

Brig Alice, (of Belize, Hon.,) Montgomery, Truxillo 29 ds., with mdse. to Eggers & Heinline.

Brig E. Miller, (of Nassau,) Parker, Messina 80 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig Thomas Walter, (of Barbados,) Lees, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.

Brig Leonard Meyers, Hicks, Minatitlan Dec. 16, with mahogany, &c., to A. Abbot.

Brig Neponset, (of Boston,) Stront, Milk River, Jam., Jan. 8, with logwood to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig J. H. Gillespie, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Brown, Bahia 57 ds., with sugar to H. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Angelia, Bray, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Jessie, Pettigrew, Cadiz 44 ds., with wine, &c., to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. [illegible], (of [illegible],) [illegible], Demerara 22 ds., with sugar, &c., to [illegible]—vessel to D. C. [illegible] & Co.

Schr. Lizzie H. Gregg, (of Portland,) Andrews, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to Moses, Taylor & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Dolly Varden, Allen, Mosquito Inlet, Fla., 8 ds., with live oak to Swift Bros.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro. Sld. in co. with schrs. G. M. Porter, [illegible], and Laura H. Jones, for New-York.

Schr. Samuel B. Fabens, (of Newburyport,) Crowther, San Blas, via Charleston, 8 ds., with cocoanuts to Hoadley, Eno & Co.

Schr. Abbie H. Brown, (of Provincetown,) Dowling, Grenada, via Ragged Island 10 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinsons. Left no vessels.

Schr. Capella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Buck, Manzanilla 18 ds., with sugar to J. de Rivera & Co.

Schr. Harry C. Shepherd, Clark, Mosquito Inlet, Fla., 8 ds., with live oak to Swift Bros.

Schr. Nellie Bowers, (of Camden, Me.,) [illegible], Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to Livingston & Co.

Schr. [illegible], (of Canning, N. S.,) Sanford, Maracaibo 14 ds., with coffee to Schmilinski, [illegible] & Co. Feb. 1, lat. 31, lon. 75, passed brig J. B. Kirby, bound S.

Schr. Louis A. Van Brunt, (of Brookhaven,) Rider, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Rubira & Co. Feb. 1, lat. 32, lon. 75, passed schr. [illegible], Young, bound N.

Schr. A. H. Howe, Newbury, Charleston 12 ds., with naval stores to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Wm. Mason, French, Baltimore.

WIND—Sundown, moderate N. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of Galveston and [illegible], for New-Orleans; Zodiac, for Newbern; Albemarle, for Richmond; ships Princess Alexandra, for Liverpool; barks Etta Loring, for Melbourne; [illegible], for Marseilles; [illegible], for Santander; Amor Fraterno and Due Fratelli, for Queenstown; John Boulton, for Laguayra; brigs Asteria, for Palermo; Agenora, for Buenos Ayres; [illegible], for Pernambuco; H. Houston, for Manzanillo; Teneriffe, for Cardenas; Dirigo, and M. A. Berry, for Havana; Edna, for Halifax; Nellie Gray, for Richmond; schrs. L. W. Wheeler, for Cardenas; Chas. H. Hodgdon, for Point-a-Pitre; Abby Wasson, for Key West; Annie L. McKeen, for Jacksonville; Isabella, for Savannah; Golden Rule, for St. George's.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Arr. ship Nonantum, from Calcutta; barks Albert, [illegible], Howard, from Antigua.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.—Arr. schr. [illegible], from Key West for New-York, for repairs.

Off the port, ship Priscilla, from Key West.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 4—10 A. M.—Arr. schrs Annie E. Morton, Boston, for Baltimore; Idella Small, Deer Isle, for do.; Paul & Thompson, Salem, for do.; Jesse Wilson, Boston, for New-York; Melita, (Br.,) Medford, N. S., for do.; Helen M. Waite, Weymouth, for Savannah.

9 A. M.—Wind S. W., light, thick fog.

Miscellaneous.

The new steam-ship City of Havana, Capt. Deaken, which arrived here this afternoon early, made the run from Havana to this port in 3 ds. and 19 hours, which, for a Winter passage, is an extraordinary one, and has never been approached by many hours.

Spoken, &c.

Dec. 22, by bark Blanche How, in lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], spoke ship [illegible] Eldridge, from San Francisco, for Liverpool, 67 ds. out; 28th, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed a ship showing third pennant, [illegible], from San Francisco, for Liverpool.

Jan. 6, by bark Surprise, in lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], spoke ship [illegible], (Br.,) from Aberdeen, for Pensacola. Jan. 22, lat. 28 57, lon. [illegible], spoke brig Ida, bound for Mayaguez, P. R.

Foreign Ports.

MARACAIBO, Jan. 22.—In port bark [illegible], and brig Marie & Sophie, (Ger.,) for New-York, ldg.

MILK RIVER, Jan. 4.—In port brig [illegible], and brig Juliet C. Clark, for New-York, in 5 days; bark Mariposa, for Philadelphia, ldg.

GUANTANAMO, Dec. 31.—In port [illegible] Chick, dischg; schr. Mabel F. Staples, Cole, ldg.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—The Allan line steam-ship Manitoban, Capt. [illegible], from Baltimore [illegible], has arrived here.

The [illegible] line steam-ship [illegible], from New-York Jan. 22, [illegible]

The National line steam-ship [illegible], from New-York Jan. 22, has also arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 5.—The White Star line steam-ship Atlantic, Capt. [illegible], from New-York Jan. 25, for Liverpool, arrived here yesterday.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.
NEW STYLES OF
ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND FRENCH NOTE AND LETTER PAPERS.
WEDDING, RECEPTION, AND VISITING CARDS. MONOGRAMS, INITIALS, CRESTS, &c., PLAIN AND IN COLORS.
MENUS, BADGES, &c., PAINTED WITH SPECIAL DESIGNS.
THE WHOLE OF THE WORK, DESIGNING, ENGRAVING, PRINTING, PAINTING, &c., BEING DONE ON THE PREMISES, WE ARE ABLE TO OFFER BETTER STYLES WITH GREAT PROMPTNESS.

OUT AND READY FOR DELIVERY!
The Mercantile Agency
REFERENCE BOOK.
MESSRS. DUN, BARLOW & CO.
Have the satisfaction of announcing the completion of the Second Edition of the Reference Book—the first edition having been destroyed on Christmas Eve by the Centre-street fire.
By the employment of eight of the largest printing establishments in the United States—six in New-York, one in Philadelphia, and one in Boston—a feat in typography has been accomplished which has no parallel in this or any other country, viz., that of printing in a little over a month a huge volume containing the name of every Merchant, Banker, Manufacturer, Trader and Business man in the United States and Dominion of Canada, together with the location, trade, estimate of means and credit standing in each case.
The numerous and important changes which occur during January are included in the new volume, and subscribers get a better book than ever before, though somewhat later.
The delivery for the City of New-York will commence to-day by streets; but subscribers who desire to obtain the new book at once can be supplied at our main office, (No. 335 Broadway,) by sending a messenger with an order and the old (July) Book.
DUN, BARLOW & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, No. 65 Wall-St.,
No. 148 Worth-St.
FEB. 6, 1873.

THE
NEW SECOR
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING-MACHINE.
The following are some of the reasons why it is so highly appreciated and easily sold:
The needle cannot be set wrong, is short and straight, without a possibility of springing out of place.
The operator is not troubled in holding threads at starting.
In sewing silks it leaves the seam perfectly smooth.
It will pass over seams, or go from the thinnest material to many times more thicknesses of muslin than ever required in FAMILY SEWING; and to LEATHER, WITHOUT LOOPING on the under side, BREAKING THE THREAD, or HAVING TO CHANGE THE TENSION.
It works as easily as the easiest, and as quiet as any machine called noiseless, and as fast as it is practicable for the most rapid in family sewing.
Is very simple to learn, and has conveniences to facilitate special kinds of work, which are furnished with the machine WITHOUT CHARGE.
This machine may be tried at your homes in the City before purchasing, and lessons given, without charge.
J. T. ELLIS,
No. 1,246 Broadway.
CANVASSERS WANTED.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.